MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 NOVEMBER 1981

GCC Summit

Riyadh radio broadcast a statement issued by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) on 11 November at the end of a 2-day summit conference in Riyadh. The statement said the GCC reviewed the political, economic and security situation in the Gulf and determined to continue coordination in these fields. The GCC rejected attempts by "other forces" to establish positions in the Gulf, expressed opposition to superpower intervention in Gulf affairs and confirmed the need to keep the region out of international conflicts. The GCC resolved to ask Saudi Arabia to submit its peace plan to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes in order to crystallize a united Arab stand on the Palestine problem. The GCC reviewed military cooperation among its six member-states and decided to convoke a meeting of defense ministers to determine military priorities. Noting that the council reviewed the GCC economic agreement of June 1981, the statement said GCC leaders have taken an "important step" toward removing interstate economic barriers. The GCC also called for an end to the Iran-Iraq war and confirmed its adherence to the Islamic conference resolutions on Afghanistan. The GCC statement noted that its next summit will be in Bahrain in November 1982.

Earlier, Riyadh television had provided live coverage of the summit opening session during which Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz welcomed the heads of state of Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and the United Arab Emirates. The conference then went into closed session on 10 and 11 November, following which SPA reported that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd described the summit as purposeful and constructive with a unanimity of viewpoints on all issues.

SPA also reported that after participating in the GCC foreign ministers' conference that preceded the summit and drafted its agenda, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz held a press conference in which he said Fahd's peace proposals would no longer be just a Saudi plan after receiving the approval of the GCC summit, adding that GCC foreign ministers are optimistic that it will be unanimously approved by the Arab summit in Fes. He said there are no current contacts with the United States about the plan. Prince al-Faysal also denied that the GCC foreign ministers had discussed relations with the Soviet Union and confirmed that the summit would consider a report on military cooperation submitted by GCC Armed Forces chiefs of staff.

Commenting on GCC financial and economic plans in a statement to the Saudi paper AL-YAWM cited by GULF NEWS AGENCY, Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl spoke of joint financial policies including coordination of foreign investments, economic integration and the establishment of a GCC common market.

Saudi-Israeli Air Incident

Reporting further reaction to Saudi claims that Israeli aircraft violated Saudi airspace on 9th November, Jerusalem radio noted the next day that a prime ministerial adviser reiterated Israel's refusal to disclose the flight routes of its air force. According to "leaks from the United States," the radio said, Israeli planes twice overflew Tabuk Airbase, which is 160 km inside Saudi Arabia. The radio opined that if Israeli planes overflew Saudi Arabia, this may have been a "demonstrative flight with a clear purpose: to be seen and to demonstrate to the United States with deeds that Saudi Arabia has become a confrontation state." If such reconnaissance flights took place, the radio went on, "this was not a decision of the military echelon, but came with the approval of the political echelon." In a Boston GLOBE interview reported by Jerusalem radio on 12 November, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that reconnaissance flights are not offensive and that Israel is entitled to examine what is happening within a hostile confrontation state.

Meanwhile, SPA reported that in his 10 November press conference prior to the Gulf Cooperation Council summit, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince al-Faysal said Israel's violation of Saudi airspace is nothing new. SPA also quoted AN-NADWAH as asserting that the Israeli violation of the Kingdom's airspace had proved that Israel refuses to change its "aggressive nature." Israel's attitude toward Saudi Arabia and the Arabs will increase the determination to consolidate Arab strength and unity in order to restore usurped Arab lands, AN-NADWAH said.

According to Kuwait radio, a Kuwaiti official condemned the Israeli violation of Saudi airspace. Cairo radio reported that Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said Egypt respects the sovereignty of states over their territory and airspace and called on states to refrain from provocative actions. Amman radio reported that the Jordanian paper AR-RA'Y described the air incident as a serious new element in Israel's hate campaign against Riyadh and fresh proof that Israel is the main danger to the Gulf area.

Israel

Begin, Shamir on Peace Negotiations -- Jerusalem radio reported on 12 November that in an interview with the Boston GLOBE, Prime Minister Begin asserted that Israel will not negotiate on the basis of the Saudi peace plan, even if the Saudis state explicitly that the plan extends recognition to Israel. The previous day, the radio reported that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir described President Reagan's latest statement on the Saudi peace plan as regrettable. He also said Israel is prepared to negotiate with Jordan's King Husayn only on the basis of the Camp David accords. Earlier, Jerusalem radio reported that Israel had learned from U.S. diplomatic sources that King Husayn told President Reagan in Washington that Jordan is willing to negotiate with Israel on the basis of Crown Prince Fahd's plan, if the United States adopts the plan.

West Bank Situation -- Jerusalem radio reported further disturbances in West Bank towns on 10, 11 and 12 November, especially in Bethlehem and Ramallah. The commercial strike continued in east Jerusalem and the radio reported on 11 November that security forces have been empowered to open closed shops by force and bring their owners to trial. The radio reported the arrest of a number of Palestinian union leaders and the Tel Aviv paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT accused British and French workers and teachers on the West Bank of helping organize opposition to Israel. According to other Jerusalem radio reports, the Military Government imposed a curfew in Qalqilyah after two Israelis were wounded on 10 November when a Molotov cocktail was thrown at their car.

Sharon on Lebanon -- The Jerusalem POST's 10 November edition quoted Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon as warning that if diplomacy fails, "we're going to do something" about Lebanon. He said Israel will not wait an unlimited period while the Palestinians violate the cease-fire and increase their firepower.

Autonomy Talks

Cairo radio reported the opening of Palestinian autonomy talks in Cairo with a closed session attended by delegations from Egypt, Israel and the United States. Egypt was represented by Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ghali and Israel by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Foreign Minister Shamir and Defense Minister Sharon. Ambassador to Egypt Alfred Atherton and Ambassador to Israel Samuel Lewis attended for the United States. After the first meeting, an Egyptian spokesman was reported by Cairo radio to have stated that the three delegations reviewed the achievements of the working group to date but that no new ideas were submitted. He went on to say that a statement to be issued after completion of the talks on 12 November will not be a declaration of principles but will only delineate areas of agreement among the parties. Meanwhile, Jerusalem radio said an Israeli spokesman characterized the discussions as useful but said differences still exist. He indicated that the negotiations are dealing with steps leading to creating an autonomy administrative council for the West Bank and Gaza.

Egypt

Denial on Soviet Arms -- MENA reported Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah as denying to AL-AKHBAR the remarks attributed to him by Kuwait's AS-SIYASAH on Egypt's readiness to purchase arms from the Soviet Union. Abu Ghazalah said he told AS-SIYASAH that Egypt will buy weapons from all states, including communist states such as the PRC and Yugoslavia, provided the sales are not made subject to political conditions.

Mubarak on Party Publications -- In a statement to journalists reported by MENA, President Husni Mubarak said it is too early to discuss renewed publication of currently suspended political party newspapers.

Trial Date -- MENA cited AL-AHRAM as noting that a 21 November trial date for the men charged with assassinating President Anwar as-Sadat will be announced by Maj Gen Hamid Hammudah, director of the military judiciary, at a 12 November press conference, where he will read the indictment.

Steadfastness and Confrontation Front

SANA reported on 11 November that foreign ministers of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front will meet shortly to discuss and define a stand on topics to be submitted to the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes.

PLO

Saudi Aid -- Citing Fatah representative to Saudi Arabia Rafiq Shakir an-Natshah, SPA reported that Saudi Arabia has given the PLO $28,571,407 as the third installment of its support for the organization.

'Arafat Baghdad Visit -- INA reported that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad on 11 November where he met with Iraqi officials, including President Saddam Husayn. 'Arafat told INA that in his talks with the Iraqis he will work for a united Arab stand.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

While Tehran radio said Iranian aircraft shot down two attacking Iraqi planes over the Shadegan region, an Iraqi Armed Forces communique broadcast subsequently by Baghdad radio claimed the downing of an enemy F-14 in a dogfight in the southern sector of the war zone.

Iran

Tehran radio reported on 10 November that security forces arrested some 100 rebels in the Salmas region. The radio also announced that 39 Kurdish rebels were killed in clashes with security forces near Naqadeh. Three government militiamen were killed in the fighting. According to another radio report, on 10 November revolution guards arrested 25 high-ranking Kurdish rebels and other dissidents who had participated in armed clashes in Mahabad. The radio also reported the recent arrest of 18 Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters in Borujerd, Qa'emshahr and Tehran and noted that Mojahedin shot a Hezbollahi near Karaj and wounded four civilians who attempted to arrest them.

Iranian Plan on Afghanistan

Tehran radio broadcast Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Azizi's statement to a 10 November Tehran press conference in which he outlined Iran's proposed solution to the Afghanistan problem. Basing his plan on the principles of an unconditional Soviet withdrawal and the recognition of the Afghan people's right to decide their political future, 'Azizi submitted five proposals: the formation of a peacekeeping force composed of forces from Pakistan, Iran and another Islamic country hostile to "world arrogance"; the withdrawal of Soviet forces and their replacement by the peacekeeping force; the return to Afghanistan of mujahidin and refugees; the formation of a 30-man Islamic council composed of clergymen from the Islamic world; and the establishment by the Islamic Council of a constituent council chosen from Afghan clergy and experts. Acting as an interim majlis, the constituent council would set up a temporary government in the form of a revolution council, appoint a command council to run the Afghan Armed Forces, supervise the holding of elections to a constituent assembly and perform legislative duties during the transitional period. Indicating that the details of the Iranian plan are negotiable, 'Azizi called for discussions on it if the Soviet Union accepts the general framework of the proposals. While he said Pakistan, Iran and representatives of the mujahidin should participate in the negotiations, he did not refer to the DRA Government. Before outlining the Iranian proposals, 'Azizi criticized the Soviet presence in Afghanistan in a lengthy preamble, reported by Tehran radio, in which he stressed that the Soviet occupation of the country had provided an excuse for the United States to mobilize its forces in the Middle East.

Tehran radio reported that Iranian Ambassador to Moscow Mohammad Mokri discussed the plan on 10 November with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, stressing Iran's determination not to be subordinate to the superpowers. AFP reported from Pakistan on 1 November that a spokesman for three Afghan mujahidin groups implicitly rejected the Iranian plan, announcing that only the mujahidin are qualified to establish "Islamic peace" in Afghanistan and that they want no assistance from any outside force.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 218 *12 November 1981*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Fatah Officer Reportedly Murdered in Beirut [VOL] A 1
VOP Denies Reports A 1
'Arafat Speech on Bright Star in Beirut 10 Nov [VOP] A 1
Arab League's Klibi Holds Press Conference [SUNA] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Cooperation Council Talks 10-11 Nov C 1
Foreign Ministers' Talks End [WAKH] C 1
Qabus Arrival Statement Cited [SPA] C 1
Saudi Foreign Minister Speaks [SPA] C 1
Gulf Summit Opens 10 Nov [SPA] C 3
Summit Resumes 11 Nov [SPA] C 3
GCC Issues Statement [Riyadh] C 4
Saudi Defense Minister Speaks [SPA] C 5
Comments on Economic Agreement [WAKH] C 5
Bilateral Meetings Reported [SPA] C 6
Summits To Be Held Yearly [WAKH] C 6

KUWAIT

Crown Prince Views Gulf Council Summit Topics [WAKH] C 7
Soviet Envoy Reiterates Desire for Gulf Ties [QNA] C 8

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA Reports Reagan Reaction to Fahd Peace Plan C 8

EGYPT

Mubarak on Bright Star Exercises, Other Issues D 1
Mubarak on Relations With Israel, U.S. D 1
Minister Abu Ghazalah on Purchase of Soviet Arms D 1
Autonomy Talks Begin at Ministerial Level D 2
Disagreement Continues D 2
Israeli Spokesman Comments D 2
As-Sadat Assassination Trial Changed to 21 Nov D 3
Communist Parties Oppose U.S. Maneuvers D 4
[Voice of Egyptian People]
Briefs: Nuclear Cooperation With FRG D 4

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Communiques E 1
No 517: 9 Nov E 1
No 518: 10 Nov E 1
No 519: 11 Nov E 2
PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Baghdad 11 Nov E 3
President, 'Arafat Hold Talks E 3

'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 11 Nov E 4
Yugolavia's Zvone Dragan Arrives on Visit E 4
Ramadan, Dragan Hold Talks E 4
Dragan Leaves Iraq E 4

JORDAN

Soviet Official Reportedly to Visit Mideast F 1
[AKHBAR AL-UBSU' 12 Nov]
AR-RA'Y: Hasan Phones Fahd on Airspace Incident [10 Nov] F 1
Press on Israeli Violation F 1
AKHBAR AL-USBU' Warning [12 Nov] F 2
TIMES: Mubarak Praised for 'Intelligent' Policy [10 Nov] F 3
TIMES Views U.S. Policy as Contradictory [11 Nov] F 4
AR-RA'Y: Muslim Brotherhood Leader Dies in Egypt [12 Nov] F 4
Husayn Interviewed by USSR's LITERATURNAYA GAZETA F 4
[cross-reference]

LEBANON

Saudi Prince Al-Faysal Television Interview G 1
WAFA Claims Israelis Shelling South Lebanon [AFP] G 3
VOP on Shelling G 3
UN Command Denies Shelling G 3

SYRIA

Interior Minister's Election Results Statement H 1
Saudi Minister Brings Message From King Khalid H 1
President Receives Message From Somali Leader H 1

ISRAEL

U.S. Envoy Seeks Explanation of Overflights I 1
Radio: Jordan Willing to Join Peace Process I 1
Further Details on West Bank Protests, Aftermath I 1
[POST 11 Nov]
Fire Bomb Wounds Two I 2
Police Force Open Shops I 2
Radio Reports Situation I 3
Disturbances Reported I 3
Disturbances Continue 12 Nov I 3
Shamir: Should Be No Interference in Jordan I 3
[POST 11 Nov]
Army and UN Spokesman Deny WAFA Shelling Report [AFP] I 4
'Real Progress' in Autonomy Talks Expected [HA'ARETZ 10 Nov] I 4
Topics for Talks I 5
First Round of Talks Ends I 5
Egypt's Industry Minister Zaki Arrives I 5
Ministers Discuss Trade I 5
Zaki Interviewed on Trade I 6
ITIM: MAPAM Delegation Returns from Egypt I 6
HA'ARETZ: Favorable Shift Among EEC Countries [10 Nov] I 7
Begin Rejects Saudi Plan as Basis to Negotiate I 7
Arens Sees 'Innovation' I 8
Arens Clarifies Statement I 8
Shamir on Reagan Statement I 9
POST: Further Reportage on Begin, Shamir Remarks [10 Nov] I 9
POST: Sharon Comments on PLO Strength in Lebanon [10 Nov] I 10
HA'ARETZ: Habib's Mideast Mission Postponed [10 Nov] I 11

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

OAU Calls for Noninterference in Western Sahara P 1
OAU Leader Discusses Chad With Togolese President P 1

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Forces To Be 'Neutral' Between Chad Factions Q 1
Paper Says Libya Is Target of U.S. Aggression Q 1
Al-Qadhdhafi Cables Support to Fidel Castro Q 2
Publication Notes 'Spectacular' Naval Development [AFP] Q 2

MOROCCO

MAP Hails UN Vote as Victory for Morocco Q 2
Corrections to New Cabinet Members' Announcement Q 3

SUDAN

Sudan Denies Its Troops Fighting in Chad Q 3
Mirghani Voices Support for Saudi Plan Q 4
President Outlines New Economic Program Q 4
Amended Income Tax Q 6
Statement on Measures Q 6
Numayri Set To Leave for U.S. 'Next Week' Q 6
Numayri Congratulates Brezhnev on National Day Q 6
African-Arab Group Formed To Oppose Al-Qadhdhafi Q 7
[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 6 Nov]

WESTERN SAHARA

Foreign Minister Appeals to Morocco To Negotiate Q 8

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

Fighting Breaks Out Again in Nation's East [AFP] S 1
Spreads to Third Town [AFP] S 1
Correspondent Reports [AFP] S 1
Zairean Advance Peacekeeping Force Delayed [AFP] S 2
Libyan Commander Comments on Troop Withdrawal [AFP] S 3
Goukouni on Domestic Situation, Libyan Aid S 4
[LE MONDE 7 Nov]

CONGO

President Discusses Ties With USSR, U.S. S 5
[LE MONDE 5 Nov]

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Addresses Independence Day Rally U 1
Calls for Vigilante Brigades U 2
Foreign Minister Praises USSR on Anniversary U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Official Denounces South Africa's 'Sabotage' U 2

FATAH OFFICER REPORTEDLY MURDERED IN BEIRUT

NC101308 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Col Tariq Salim, officer in charge of the supplies department in the Fatah organization, was found murdered in Al-Fakahani quarter in western Beirut this morning. He was killed by a bullet in the head.

Certain quarters have speculated that this incident is part of the struggle between the pro-Syrian and anti-Syrian factions within the Fatah organization.

VOP Denies Reports

JN101955 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] We have just received the following: A responsible source of information in the Palestinian revolution has stated that the enemy radio's allegation of the assassination of Brother Colonel Tariq, the officer in charge of supplies in the Fatah movement, is a mere fabrication and is unfounded, adding that Brother Colonel Tariq is in good health and carrying out his duties as usual.

'ARAFAT SPEECH ON BRIGHT STAR IN BEIRUT 10 NOV

JN102030 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Speech by Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat, at a symposium on "Bright Star" at Palestinian news agency headquarters in Beirut -- recorded, date not given]

[Text] This symposium is sponsored by the general federation of Palestinian writers and journalists. Our brothers in the Egyptian Nationalist Movement and our brothers in the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, as well as we in the Palestinian revolution are taking part in this symposium. The Egyptian Nationalist Movement representative delivered a speech on the behalf of every citizen of our Egyptian people, the Arab Egyptian people, the people of 'Abd an-Nasir.

There is no doubt that a recent event in Egypt was a grave and important turning point in the history of our Arab nation and in the history of our Arab struggle. This U.S. military move, which has intensified and escalated recently, was the result of recent events in Egypt and was also an implementation of a U.S. decision, made by Reagan's administration, to exacerbate tension and by threatening people with these demonstrations of power in accordance wtih the grave policy pursued by the present U.S. administration. This policy threatens peace not in the Middle East alone but in the world at large.

It is no coincidence that U.S. maneuvers are being conducted by the Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] which has been sent to our area. And what is more serious is that some Arab forces are taking part in these maneuvers, using bases they have built in our Arab area such as the (Kima) base in Upper Egypt, the Ra's Banas base on the Red Sea, the base of Berbera in Somalia and the Masirah base in Oman. I say it is no coincidence that this is taking place at a time when the United States has begun to exacerbate tension in the Caribbean and to threaten the friendly state of Cuba.

We must also remember the escalation which is being made by the government of Pretoria against the people of Namibia and against friendly Angola. This is similar to the role being played by Israel in its capacity as a tool of world imperialism led by the United States and as the advanced base to protect the imperialist interests, influence and bases in this area.

What is taking place in southern Lebanon in the form of Israeli military buildup, particularly following the grave announcement made by the Reagan government on the strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, poses a threat not only to the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples but also to our Arab nation as a whole.

Undoubtedly, we must say for the record here too that we in the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces know, based on our latest information and analysis, that there is an Israeli troop concentration which has reached approximately four divisions and which is now present in northern Palestine, on the Lebanese borders. Part of these forces are facing the Golan Heights. Israeli naval forces are also carrying out maneuvers now. Naval units have been reached the shores of Beirut and inside the Lebanese territorial waters. In addition to this, there are constant and blatant violations of Lebanese airspace by the Israeli Air Force.

This is an indivisible part of, if not a participating one, in the RDF or in the "Bright Star" maneuvers. In accordance with what they have stated about the existence of an Israel-U.S. strategic alliance, we must certainly consider what is taking place in southern Lebanon as an indivisible part of this imperialist U.S. force against our Arab nation. These forces, named the RDF, are an indivisible part of the force which is threatening the Lebanese and Palestinian people in cooperation with their strategic ally, the Israeli Army.

If we place these facts before us in addition to what is taking place now in Europe and the U.S. decision to stockpile nuclear and neutron weapons in Europe, whether Pershing or cruise missiles or the neutron bomb, and all the dangers and serious threats that this implies to world peace and mankind, if we consider all this in addition to what is taking place in southern Lebanon, South Africa, the Caribbean, the maneuvers by the 5th and 6th Fleets and the RDF, the escalation of the situation in Southeast Asia which has become one of the hotbeds of tension in addition to all the hotbeds I have previously mentioned, we realize that all these constitute an integrated U.S. scheme that is not only directed against the Palestinian and Lebanese people or against the Arab nation but also against the world at large and against mankind. This scheme threatens world peace and mankind. At this time, we must remember the U.S.-Israeli attempts to occupy Sinai through what they call the Sinai multinational force. This means, Brother Abu Khalid [not further identified], that instead of being occupied by Israel, we will be occupied by a multinational force.

Maybe you all remember that I said earlier that the crimes that have ensued from the Camp David accords have not only affected the Palestinian people through the autonomy plot but have also affected Egypt. These crimes have attached strings to Egypt's sovereignty over Sinai. There are conditions put on Egypt and its integrity and sovereignty. According to these crimes of the Camp David accords, the neocolonialism has invaded Sinai by means of a multinational force instead of the Israeli forces.

Our people in the occupied territories are continuing their upheaval for the 9th day running. They are confronting the Camp David plot. They are facing the Begin-Carter-as-Sadat plan which is trying to subjugate our Palestinian people to a new kind of slavery through what they call the civil administration. This is another big suspicious plot against our Palestinian people. This people, their masses, their students, their workers, their peasants, their teachers, their intellects and all their factions inside our occupied territories there on the West Bank, in the Gaza Strip and in the parts occupied in 1948, are now facing this Israeli Army which is heavily supplied with the most sophisticated U.S. weapons. Our people inside the occupied territories, our valiant people, are facing this Israeli military machine with their bare chests, with the bare chests of their women, elders and infants.

As I said today, our people are making a new epic in the Arab nation's struggle against this Zionist Israeli enemy which is fully backed by U.S. imperialism.

We state that we are against all the imperialist-run plots in our region. We are against the plots of the maneuvers, the multinational force and the crimes that are being committed daily against our people inside our occupied territories as well as the crimes committed against the Lebanese and the Palestinians in Lebanon, particularly in the south.

We are against these maneuvers which are taking place in order to implement this wide-scale U.S. scheme to control this region and its resources and to control this important strategic position.

I have discussed one issue and I would rather have my brothers talk about the other issues at this symposium and shed light on the dangers we are facing on all levels at this time.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

JN091848 Khartoum SUNA in English 1755 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 9 Nov (SUNA) -- Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi hinted that the forthcoming Arab summit conference in Fes, Morocco would discuss the Saudi plan for realizing peace in the Middle East, Klibi, who was speaking at a press conference here today before proceeding to Saudi Arabia after a one-day visit to Sudan, said.

The summit would discuss issues tackled in previous meetings and would focus on the issues which would tabled before the summit conference during its sessions.

He expressed hope that the summit conference would be similar to Baghdad summit in terms of making clear the Arab opinion towards the current international issues.

Klibi said his meeting today with President Numayri discussed different current issues in the Arab scene and the Arab joint action for countering the Israeli enemy.

He termed the meeting as important and said he had listened to positive viewpoints from President Numayri as usual which [words indistinct] priority.

Klibi said he was sure President Numayri would lead a positive role in the Arab summit due to be held in Fes, Morocco during current month.

Responding to a question on the Arab efforts for returning Egypt to the Arab fold, he refused to comment and said every thing will be announced at the proper time.

On the Western Sahara, he said the issue was presented to the Organization of African Unity, OAU, which was seeking to maintain a just settlement to the problem.

I have not asked the Arab League to discuss the Sahara question, OAU is exert efforts to solve the problem he said.

In an answer to a question about the AWACS deal to Saudi Arabia Klibi said in the press conference held here today the Arabs should rejoice for the success of the deal where possess such sophisticated defensive weapons which broke Israel's thorn and defeated the campaign it had carried out to fail the deal.

He added that the deal is regarded as a victory for the Arab nations over Israel and an indication to what might other Arab states do to gain more understanding for the Arab cause and the elimination of the Zionist domination over the United States.

GULF AFFAIRS

GULF COOPERATION COUNCIL TALKS 10-11 NOV

Foreign Ministers' Talks End

GF101217 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0825 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Nov (GNA) -- The Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] foreign ministers concluded their meeting at 1000 today. During their session the ministers reviewed the recommendations they will submit to the second GCC summit that will commence at 1900 today.

Saudi Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal and GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah will hold a press conference at 1800.

Qabus Arrival Statement Cited

LD101318 Riyadh SPA in English 1217 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Nov (SPA) -- Sultan Qabus of Oman, Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Bahraini ruler Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and UAE President Shaykh Zayyid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan arrived here today to attend the Gulf heads of state summit, opening here later today.

Gulf leaders were greeted on arrival at the Riyadh airport by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the defence and aviation minister, a number of princes, ministers and high ranking officials.

In an arrival statement to SPA, Sultan Qabus hailed the role played by Saudi Arabia in the international arena and expressed his pride and joy on the existing strong Saudi-Omani relations. Sultan Qabus described the Gulf heads of state summit as of great significance since it will place on the shoulders of the Gulf leaders "the big responsibility of putting into practical application closer cooperation among the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] member states for realising the aspirations and expectations of the people of the region and preserving the security and stability of the Gulf area."

Saudi Foreign Minister Speaks

LD101824 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1450 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Nov (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister, held a news conference at 1700 today at the Riyadh palace of congresses. He spoke about the results of the meetings held by the Gulf Cooperation Council states' foreign ministers prior to the second Gulf summit.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal began the news conference by saying: The ministerial conference ended its meetings this morning. The conference had two purposes; it was a ministerial conference held to discuss matters connected with ministerial work, and it was a preparatory conference for the summit conference.

The conference has ended its work and has completed the final agenda of the summit conference which is about to open. Neither I nor the secretary general can elaborate much on the contents of the summit meeting's agenda. But with the help of God, we will meet at the end of this session of the higher council.

Replying to journalists' questions, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal explained that the council member-states' relations with Iran concern all of these states from the point of view that these relations should be excellent and based on the basic pillars of international relations, that is relations of fraternity, religion, neighborliness and blood. He denied knowing about an attack on Iran by the Saudi Information Ministry. He said perhaps some Saudi journalists had tackled this issue, but all that he had observed was a kind of denunciation of the Iranian media stands toward the Kingdom.

Regarding the Saudi peace plan, his royal highness stressed that this issue was discussed at the foreign ministers' meeting in At-Ta'if. The Gulf states supported the plan and asked that it be placed on the agenda of the summit conference. The positive reactions to the plan were also discussed at the meeting. He said that all were optimistic that the plan would enjoy Arab unanimity at the coming Fes summit conference.

Regarding the Israeli aircraft's violation of Saudi skies and whether this issue will be put before the conference, his royal highness said that the Israeli violation of Saudi skies is nothing new. The world has become accustomed to such actions and we expect from Israel -- which claims to desire peace -- aggression and defiance to the Arab will and aggression against the Arab wherever he may be. Naturally, the brothers in the Gulf states are aware of the situation and of the nature of Israel's enmity against the Arab nation.

Replying to a question about military cooperation among the member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, his royal highness said that the question of military cooperation is on the agenda; the chiefs of staff have submitted a report which will be considered at the summit.

Replying to a question about the Gulf industrialization authority, he said that there are ideas before the summit about the joint action in this area.

Regarding the Saudi peace plan, the foreign minister said that after the plan has been referred to the summit, it will no longer be a Saudi plan. He pointed out that Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of PLO Executive Committee, had explained that the plan was suitable and could be a basis for a solution. This is what makes us optimistic that there will be Arab unanimity on it.

Regarding the Yemeni Arab Republic [YAR] joining the Gulf Cooperation Council, his royal highness said that the question did not come up and that no request has been made concerning the YAR's membership.

The foreign minister said that the question of future relations with the Soviet Union was not discussed at the foreign ministers' meeting.

Replying to a question on whether the foreign ministers have discussed the European initiative on the Middle East, his highness replied that the ministerial council dealt with the European initiative because the Middle East problem is one of the council's concerns. His highness added: I have replied to such a question during the past few days. I said that we accept every effort for peace, since we aim at a lasting peace based on justice, and we hope that European efforts will proceed toward peace along the same line as the eight-point Saudi plan.

Replying to a question on relations between Egypt and the Gulf states, His Royal Highness Sa'ud al-Faysal said that there is no specific difference between Egypt and the Gulf states that are meeting here today. The difference is over the stand Egypt adopted on establishing peace with Israel before the Palestinian question is settled. His highness explained that nothing of any consequence concerning present relations between Egypt and the Gulf states was discussed under any circumstances.

Replying to a question on Iraq's participation in the Gulf Cooperation Council, his royal highness the foreign minister said: We have said before that the Gulf Cooperation Council was built on the basis of specific principles defining the member states. When these principles are applicable to any states, that state can join the council.

Replying to a question on contacts with the United States with regard to the Saudi peace plan, His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said: There is no contact on the plan now because we hope to endorse and adopt the plan through the Arab summit and then submit it to the UN. Contacts with the United States could be made at that stage.

Gulf Summit Opens 10 Nov

LD101604 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1530 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Nov (SPA) -- The opening session of the second meeting of the higher council of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] began this evening at the Riyadh conference hall.

The meeting began with a recitation from the holy Koran. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz made an address in which he welcomed the participants and expressed the hope that God will crown their work with success. Then a closed session began, after journalists and media representatives were evacuated from the hall.

The opening session was attended by His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of the State of Bahrain; His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan [words indistinct]; His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the State of Qatar.

The session was also attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, and by members of the official delegations taking part in the second meeting of the higher council of the Arab Gulf Cooperation Council.

Summit Resumes 11 Nov

LD111038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1003 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (SPA) -- Their majesties and highnesses of the six member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council at 1215 today resumed their meetings in the hall of the palace of conferences in continuation of their debates on the subjects on the agenda of the second Gulf summit conference.

This meeting was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and commander of the National Guard; His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation; and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

It was also attended by delegation members including Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatar's minister of state for foreign affairs; Qays 'Abd az-Zawawi, Oman's minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahrain's foreign minister; ashid 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs of the UAE.

The meeting ended at 1430 today. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, stated that the meeting was purposeful and constructive; moreover, the viewpoints coincided on all issues on the agenda.

The crown prince and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers in a statement to SPA after the meeting, stressed that there was unanimity to produce [word indistinct] results. His royal highness pointed out that the debates at this session dealt with topics of interest to the Arab and Islamic worlds.

GCC Issues Statement

LD112206 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Gulf Cooperation Council in Riyadh on 11 November at the end of 2-day summit; read by Abdallah Bisharah, secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council -- recorded]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, king of Saudi Arabia, with God's assistance, it was possible to hold the second session of the supreme council of the Cooperation Council of the Gulf Arab states in Riyadh from 10-11 November in the presence of their majesties and highnesses.

The council reviewed the political, economic and security situation in the Gulf in the light of current developments and expressed its readiness to continue coordination in these fields in order to face up to the dangers surrounding the region, and to increase the contacts between member states in order to ward off these dangers. The council also discussed all the attempts by other forces aimed at establishing positions in the Gulf in order to threaten its security and sovereignty, and announced its rejection of these attempts which constitute a danger to the region and its people and which are aimed at securing influence for foreign forces in the region. It confirmed once again that the security and the stability of the Gulf are the responsibility of its states. It expressed opposition to the attempts by superpowers to interfere in the affairs of the region with the resulting involvement of the region in a conflict which is not in agreement with the interests of its states and the will of its people.

It also confirmed the need to keep the region as a whole away from international conflicts, especially the presence of military fleets and foreign bases, in its interest and the interest of security and peace in the world.

The council also discussed the situation in the Middle East and confirmed anew its absolute support for the struggle of the Palestinian people for their indispensable right to self-determination and to set up an independent state on their land under the leadership of the PLO. The council renewed its belief that there is no way to achieve a just peace in the Middle East without the withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and the removal of Israeli colonies being established on Arab land.

The council reviewed the Arab and international reactions to the principles of peace announced by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia regarding the just and comprehensive solution to the Palentinian problem. The council decided to ask the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to place it on the agenda of the 12th Arab summit conference to be held in Morocco with the objective to crystallizing a unified Arab attitude to the Palestine problem.

The council reviewed the current Arab situation and the shouldering of national responsibilities, including the need to achieve Arab solidarity and the elimination of disputes among sister Arab countries, the rejection of disunity, and the confirmation of unity of efforts in line with the principles outlined in the basic stature to the effect that the [Gulf] Cooperation Council is an indivisible part of the Arab nation. The council decided that member countries will make real efforts to achieve unity of Arab ranks.

The council discussed the conflict between Iraq and Iran and the resulting threat to the security and stability of the region as a whole, and expressed the hope that the efforts stemming from the Islamic conference and the efforts of the nonaligned and the United Nations would be (?successful).

The council reviewed the situation in Afghanistan and the dangers it constitutes not only to the security and independence of the region, but also to world peace. It confirmed its adherence to the resolutions of the Islamic conference in this respect.

The council reviewed the economic agreement initialed by the ministers of finance and the economy in Riyadh on 8 June 1981, which was discussed by the ministerial council in At-Ta'if from 31 August to 1 September 1981. The supreme council, by taking this important step [as heard] is adhering to the aspirations of citizens to see the removal of barriers between member countries and the strengthening of ties between the people of the region on firm foundations, leading to the unity of the region and the understanding that this is the ideal way of securing progress and prosperity for all member countries of the council.

The council also reviewed the issue of military cooperation among its states and decided to invite the defense ministers to meet in order to fix the priorities of the member countries in securing their independence and sovereignty.

The council decided that its third session will be in Bahrain in the first week of November 1982.

The council expressed its thanks, appreciation and gratitude to His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and to the government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the hospitality and warm reception accorded to the leaders and members of the participating delegations during their attendance. This had good effects on the success of the work of this fraternal meeting. It wished his majesty and the crown prince continued good health and wished the Saudi people continued prosperity and progress.

Saudi Defense Minister Speaks

LD111006 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0835 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz said that a meeting of defense ministers of the Arabian Gulf states on the side lines of the second Gulf summit was appreciated by the leaders of the member-states of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

In a statement published today by AN-NADWAH, his royal highness said it was fortunate that the second summit conference of the Gulf leaders is being held at the beginning of a new year of good omens that our Arab and Islamic nation will score more victories in all spheres along the single fruitful path.

He described the second summit conference of the Gulf leaders as a constructive step in the sphere of fraternity and solidarity among the sons of the one nation to realize the joint hopes for a secure, capable, and stable Gulf, far away from outside plans and challenges.

His royal highness expressed the confident hope of all [member-states] that the constructive results which will be produced by this important conference will be, God willing, a firm base in the structure of Arab solidarity, which is the real foundation for the power and the cohesion of the entire Arab nation in facing fateful dangers.

Comments on Economic Agreement

GF110837 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (WAKH) -- The Saudi finance and national economy minister, Shaykh Muhammad al-'Ali Aba al-Khayl, affirmed that the Gulf Cooperation Council's [GCC] economic agreement is aimed at establishing coordination of GCC financial policies.

In a statement to the Saudi newspaper AL-YAWM published today, the Saudi minister said: There are attempts to establish coordination among the financial and banking establishments in the GCC countries. Subsequently, this would lead to establishing joint financial policies. This kind of coordination is our objective, but we have not discussed its details yet.

Regarding the GCC foreign investment field, he said: The possibility of establishing joint Gulf foreign investment coordination is a plan that is being studied right now in order to create a financial investment establishment. This plan is a good thing and to the advantage of our countries. We are certainly going to agree on investment issues when this establishment is founded. However, this subject is still under consideration. The summit will not discuss it.

Shaykh Aba al-Khayl affirmed that the unification of currency of GCC countries is the ultimate goal, but is not a high priority issue. He said: There are primary objectives that should be realized such as economic integration, the establishment of a common market, and the standardization of the GCC economic circumstances. Moreover, there are many obstacles we will have to overcome in order to achieve economic integration. This economic integration will require a long period that might extend for years.

Regarding Saudi financial policy and money transfer, he said: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia depends on free economy. This means that no restrictions should be imposed upon the transfer of money and trade abroad. In some cases, the transfer of money abroad is due to the high interest rates available.

Bilateral Meetings Reported

LD111316 Riyadh SPA in English 1219 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (SPA) -- His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this morning called on Sultan Qabus of Oman. The meeting was attended by Prince Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the second deputy premier and commander of National Guard, and Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, defence and aviation minister.

Meanwhile, the leaders of the Gulf (?countries) held a number of side-meetings this morning to discuss the agenda of the summit.

Amir of Bahrain, 'Isa ibn Salman, made a call on Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah. The meeting was attended by the Kuwaiti and Bahraini delegations.

UAE President Shaykh Zayyid held a meeting with Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, met Shaykh Zayyid at his residence in the conference palace here. The amir of Bahrain [as received] also called on Bahraini ruler Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah and later met Sultan Qabus of Oman. Shaykh Zayyid visited Sultan Qabus at his residence in the conference palace. The amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, held a meeting with the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

Summits to Be Held Yearly

GF111242 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Riyadh, 11 Nov (WAKH) -- GULF NEWS AGENCY has learned that the six leaders of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] countries have agreed during their current meetings in Riyadh to hold the GCC summit conference annually. The agency also learned from conference sources that the next conference of the GCC leaders will be held in Manama, the Bahraini capital, in November 1982. Previously GCC meetings had recommended holding a summit twice a year and alternatively among the area capitals.

KUWAIT

CROWN PRINCE VIEWS GULF COUNCIL SUMMIT TOPICS

GF101750 Manama WAKH (GULF NEWS AGENCY) in English 1645 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 10, (GNA) -- His Excellency Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah said Kuwait and the other five member states of the Gulf Ccoperation Council [GCC] will do their utmost to protect the interests of the Gulf and defend their independence and sovereignty.

The Kuwaiti Crown prince refuted reports that the GCC will take a stand against the recently concluded friendship and cooperation agreement between Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya saying the reports were intended to breed division among the Arabs and weaken and disperse Arab capabilities and energies.

In an interview with the Bahraini AKHBAR AL-KHALEEJ newspaper to be published tomorrow, Shaykh Sa'd said that the six months accomplishments of the GCC encourge us to look to the future with satisfaction and optimism and expressed his confidence that the council would realize the hopes bent on it for the welfare and prosperity of our people and the fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations.

Shaykh Sa'd reiterated Kuwait's rejection of the policies of axis, pacts and alignments and said that Libya and South Yemen are fraternal Arab and Muslim states and are members of the Arab League and that the six member states of the GCC have often repeated that the council was not a bloc against any quarter.

Replying to a question on America's placement of the Soviet threat as the prime danger to the region, the Kuwaiti crown prince and premier said it is natural for each nation to view matters from the angle of its own interests.

Kuwait, however, considers Israel and the fundamental and prime danger threatening the whole Arab nation. Despite international resolution, Israel is continuing to occupy Arab territories, refusing to recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinians and waging a succession of aggressions on Lebanon, he said. A proof of Israel's unlimited hostile nature is its recent attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, he added.

We believe that the Israeli danger will continue to exist and threaten the security and sovereignty of the whole Arab nation and expose world stability and peace to danger unless the Palestinian question is resolved justly and permanently, Shaykh Sa'd assured the Bahraini newspaper.

Shaykh Sa'd stressed that the danger which threatens the security of the Gulf is the foreign intervention in its internal affairs which he said Kuwait totally rejects because it believes that such interference engulfs the region in international rivalry.

On Kuwait's relations with the Soviet Union and socialist bloc, Shaykh Sa'd said that in establishing relations with the nations, Kuwait is guided by its national and pan-Arab interests and on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the realization of mutual interests. In the light of that, Kuwait adopts a balanced and non-aligned foreign policy and extends a friendly hand to all hands extended in friendship and constructive cooperation, he said.

"Kuwait played a positive role in resolving Arab disputes out of a sense of pan-Arab responsibility and will always play a full role either by taking a personal initiative or through contribution on a joint effort or purifying Arab atmospheres and closing Arab ranks and solidarity," Shaykh Sa'd said in reply to [a question on] Kuwait's role in the Arab arena.

Asked to comment on the absence of a common Arab strategy following the Camp David agreements which the Arabs rejected, the Kuwaiti crown prince and premier said restoration of Arab solidarity should be the springboard for any pan-Arab strategy confronting the challenges and dangers threatening the Arab nation.

"With restoration and consolidation of Arab solidarity, the Arab position and pan-Arab effort will continue to lack the needed zeal," he pointed out. [as received]

Asked whether Kuwait has any visualization of the kind of Arab relations with Egypt following the assassination of As-Sadat, Shaykh Sa'd said that Kuwait would abide by Arab consensus endorsed by the Arab summits.

The Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister said his country's representative parliamentary democracy had exceeded the experimental stage and that Kuwait would continue to target for perfection for the welfare of the Kuwaiti people and their aspiration in freedom, progress and decent life.

Kuwait is confident that the leaders of the Gulf states are keen on serving the interests of their people in the best formula governing their respective circumstances, he said in reply to a question on whether the Kuwaiti experiment should be applied by the rest of the Gulf states.

On hints by some American officials that Washington might recognize the PLO, Shaykh Sa'd expressed the hope that the United States "adopts a balanced policy based on justice and right in tackling the Middle East conflict and to realize where its ultimate interests lie."

Kuwait's relations with Bahrain "are stronger and deeper than state visits. We are bound together by kinship, relations and the strongest joint (?past and future) ties," Shaykh Sa'd said on the frequency of his visits to Bahrain. [Words indistinct] relations with the rest of the Gulf states where frequent visits at different levels "foster brotherly relations and facilitate settlement of differing, viewpoints, and no disputes, that might arise," Shaykh Sa'd assured the Bahraini newspaper.

SOVIET ENVOY REITERATES DESIRE FOR GULF TIES

GF121312 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Kuwait, 12 Nov (QNA) -- A Soviet official here today reiterated his country's interest in building diplomatic ties with the Gulf countries on the basis of respect for sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs. Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Nikolay Sickachev said that the Soviet view on the issue of Gulf security is identical with the Kuwaiti view.

In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, the Soviet ambassador emphasized the identity of views between the Soviet Union and Kuwait regarding the Middle East issue.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPA REPORTS REAGAN REACTION TO FAHD PEACE PLAN

LD102318 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2235 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Washington, 10 Nov (SPA) -- The American president, Reagan, has described the Saudi peace plan as an encouraging sign for peace in the Middle East. He said at a press conference held today that the American policy toward the Middle East is making progress.

MUBARAK ON BRIGHT STAR EXERCISE, OTHER ISSUES

NC101410 Cairo MENA in English 1350 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) -- President Husni Mubarak today affirmed that the joint American-Egyptian military exercises to begin a few days later, are not directed against any state as claimed by some Arab country.

Speaking to pressmen, President Mubarak stressed that Egypt would embark on those maneuvers with an advanced country, namely the United States, to benefit from its advanced experiences in this field.

I have already said that we shall not take any military action against any state, and I do mean this, Mubarak emphasised.

About the economic issues which he tackled in his statement on Sunday before the joint meeting of the People's Assembly and the Shura Council, President Mubarak said that economy would be given top priority at the upcoming stage. All Egyptian economists would participate in discussing all economy-related problems, which would be mooted.

On the Arab League secretary general's statement yesterday inviting Egypt to return to its Arab sisterly countries, President Mubarak said: I wish him good luck.

Answering another question on the re-publishing of party newspapers at present, President Mubarak said that this issue is pre-mature.

About Israel's violation of the Saudi airspace, President Mubarak said he has not enough information in this connection to make a comment.

MUBARAK ON RELATIONS WITH ISRAEL, U.S.

NC120014 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2330 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has emphasized that there will be absolutely no change in relations between Egypt and Israel following the departure of leader As-Sadat.

In an interview with the Austrian newspaper VOLKSTIMME, the president said: Our relations with the United States will be stronger and more solid. He added that it is evident that Washington shoulders a special responsibility for keeping peace in the Middle East.

In his interview with the Austrian paper, President Mubarak noted his strong belief that Egypt will remain secure and stable.

MINISTER ABU GHAZALAH ON PURCHASE OF SOVIET ARMS

NC110841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0815 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) -- Defense Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has denied a statement attributed to him in the Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH that Egypt was prepared to purchase arms from the Soviet Union.

In a statement published in AL-AKHBAR today, Abu Ghazalah said that in his interview with AS-SIYASAH he had said that Egypt had succeeded in diversifying the sources of arms for its forces and that it will buy arms from any state, including communist states such as China and Yugoslavia, if they do not link arms exports to political objectives.

AUTONOMY TALKS BEGIN AT MINISTERIAL LEVEL

NC111904 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The tripartite autonomy negotiations began this evening at Mena House in Al-Jizah. The Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations are attending.

The negotiations began with a closed session attended on the Egyptian side by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ambassador Tahir Shash, and Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Sa'd Murtada. The Israeli side was represented by Interior Minister Yosef Burg, Justice Minister Moshe Nisim, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, and Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sasson. U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Alfred Atherton and U.S. Ambassador in Israel Samuel Lewis represented the United States.

The chief delegates will discuss the order of priorities in relation to the topics to be deliberated and agree on a plan of action for this round.

Disagreement Continues

NC112035 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak will meet tomorrow morning with the U.S. and Israeli delegations to the autonomy negotiations. The meeting will be attended by Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The three delegations agreed today that the working group from the three sides will study topics already discussed and prepare a draft statement to be issued tomorrow evening at the conclusion of the ministerial round. The chief delegates will hold a session at 1800 tomorrow to examine the report prepared by the working group.

The official spokesman for the Egyptian side stated that the three delegations today reviewed the achievements of the working group to date and held a general discussion on issues related to autonomy. He said no specific ideas were submitted during this meeting. The delegations, he added, voiced views regarding the issues of autonomy and transitional jurisdictions and powers.

He also said that the Egyptian delegation reaffirmed its previous positions. He pointed out that the statement to be issued by the three sides tomorrow will not be a declaration of principles but will merely spell out what is agreed on by the delegations.

The spokesman for the Israeli delegation stated that the Israeli delegation had not submitted new ideas and that the opening speeches were canceled to allow for the commencement of discussions, which he described as good and frank, centering on the autonomy and its jurisdictions. He added that the negotiations did not touch on the subject of east Jerusalem and that there are still points of disagreement.

Israeli Spokesman Comments

NC112304 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2212 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) -- A spokesman for the Israeli delegation to the tripartite negotiations underway at Mena House has stated that discussions are being held on the transitional period, not on what will happen within 3 or 5 years from now.

In other words, the discussions deal with the elections and the proposed Palestinian administrative authority, not with what will happen later.

The spokesman said that what is now being discussed is everything connected with the emergence of the Palestinian administrative authority and everything that should be achieved until this authority is established. The spokesman added that, at their meeting on the level of experts, the three delegations are discussing the points upon which agreement should be reached in the near future in connection with the holding of elections and the emergence of the administrative authority.

The spokesman said that the heads of the three delegations at the ministerial level have been invited to meet President Husni Mubarak tomorrow. At this point, a newsman asked if this meeting will be held at the request of the Israeli side. The Israeli spokesman answered that the meeting is an Egyptian initiative for the three delegations.

The Israeli spokesman described the talks held today as fruitful and useful. Answering a question, he said: I have not said that the Israeli delegation presented new ideas. However, I am speaking of subjects under discussion which will be included within a framework of understanding on the principles of the establishment of the Palestinian authority. He said that the agreement on an understanding on the principles for the emergence of the Palestinian authority is the objective of the discussions.

When asked about the Israeli side's previous promise to present new ideas, the spokesman said: no such thing was promised. It is better to talk about the attempts being made to reach points of understanding on the holding of elections and the emergence of the administrative authority, because this is the principal objective. He said that the Egyptian and Israeli sides agree on the importance of reaching an understanding in this respect and of surmounting obstacles to such an agreement.

AS-SADAT ASSASSINATION TRIAL CHANGED TO 21 NOV

NC120005 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2316 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, 11 Nov (MENA) -- In Thursday's edition AL-AHRAM reports that director of the military judiciary Maj Gen Hamid Hammudah will hold a press conference Thursday. He will announce the bill of indictment in the case of the assassination of departed leader Anwar as-Sadat. The bill will include all the names of the defendants in the case, the description of the crimes with which they are charged and the date for the beginning of the trial, which is expected to be Saturday, 21 November, to give the [defense] lawyers a full opportunity to take cognizance of the case file.

AL-AHRAM says the decision forming the military court that will try the defendants will be announced Thursday and that the first court session will be public. Afterward, the court will decide whether or not the trial will remain public.

In accordance with legal procedure, the defendants will be notified in prison Thursday of the bill of indictment. This bill will include the role played by each defendant and the charges preferred against him.

The military prosecution yesterday evening concluded the monthlong investigation of the accused. Defendant number one in the assassination case is Maj Khalid Shawqi al-Islambuli, followed by three armed men, who do not belong to the armed forces and who, with the help of Al-Islambuli, infiltrated the military parade column and participated with Al-Islambuli in the crime of the assassination.

Also, AL-AHRAM reports that the office following up terrorism cases continues its investigation of members of the terrorist organization who tired to overthrow the regime and to seize power by armed force.

AL-AHRAM says that the investigation is now being held simultaneously with the group of the Bulaq ad-Dakrur -- a Cairo suburb -- and with the Asyut group, whose members, headed by their amir, Karam Zuhdi, attacked the Asyut security directorate and some sectors of the city and killed a number of central security men.

AL-AHRAM adds that the office is gathering reports on incidents perpetrated by the members of the organization in various parts of the country, adding them to the investigation the office is now holding in preparation for taking action on these all at one time.

AL-AHRAM adds that the organization remnants are ridding themselves of their arms and ammunition by dumping them in the main streets, since the security organs have intensified their campaign against these remnants. The paper says these ammunition caches include a box found in a building in Asyut containing five serviceable bombs placed by unidentified persons who wanted to get rid of them. A search for these persons is underway.

COMMUNIST PARTIES OPPOSE U.S. MANEUVERS

JN112057 (Clandestine) Voice of Egyptian People in Arabic 1945 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Egyptian authorities continue to arrest and hunt down Egyptian nationalists and detain them in the Egyptian detention camps. The last of these campaigns [words indistinct] the Egyptian Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party for distributing statements condemning the U.S. maneuvers in Egypt, the declaration of state of emergency in Egypt and the attempt to apply the autonomy plot to the Palestinian people.

As is known, the Egyptian Communist Party strongly condemns the multinational force, which, according to the treasonous Camp David accords, will be deployed in Sinai after the Israeli withdrawal on 25 April 1982. The Egyptian Communist Party said that this force will practically replace the Zionist occupation with a U.S. occupation.

The Egyptian authorities are currently carrying out wide-scale campaigns of repression against the voices which condemn the U.S. maneuvers and the setting up of U.S. miltitary bases in Egypt which harm Egypt's sovereignty and independence.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH FRG -- Cairo, 10 Nov (MENA) -- Electricity and Energy Minister Muhammad Mahir Abazah today met with West German Ambassador to Egypt Hans Joachim Hille. Abazah said later that the discussions dealt with steps for putting the Egypt-West Germany nuclear cooperation agreement on setting up power-generating stations using nuclear energy, into force. Abazah had signed with his German counterpart earlier this month a one billion kilowatt per hour capacity each. The agreement is part of the Egyptian nuclear programme to set up eight power-generating stations using nuclear energy till the year 2000. The eight stations will provide 40 percent of Egypt's requirements of energy until the outset of the 21st century. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1805 GMT 10 Nov 81 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES

No 517: 9 Nov

JN091650 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Nov (INA) -- Using various types of weapons, Iraqi military units today pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the areas of Abadan, Nowsud, Sumar, Khafajiyah [Susangerd], Gilan-e Gharb and Ahvaz.

This was reported in Communique No 517 issued tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command. The communique said that the Iraqi planes raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations. The communique put the Persian enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 59 dead and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 20 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 5 stockpiles of hardware destroyed. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 517 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. Following is the outcome of their activities last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Using various types of weapons, our forward units violently pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Abadan area, killing 39 and destroying 1 tank; 1 personnel carrier; 19 vehicles, 7 of which were laden with hardware and 2 of which were carrying personnel; 1 gun; 1 excavator and 4 stockpiles of hardware.
B. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Nowsud area. Our units pounded it, killing 11.
C. Seven were killed in the Sumar area.
D. Two were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Khafajiyah area.
E. One tank was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
F. One vehicle was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
G. Our planes today violently raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the theater of operations, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 59 killed and 2 tanks, 1 personnel carrier, 29 vehicles, 1 gun, 1 excavator and 5 stockpiles of hardware.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 10 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: One vehicle and one mortar were damaged.
C. At noon today, the Persian enemy shelled Khowr 'Abdallah area with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 November 1981

No 518: 10 Nov

JN101656 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) -- The Iraqi forces today shot down an Iranian helicopter in the southern sector of the theater of operations.

Reporting this tonight, the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command's Communique No 518 said that the Iraqi fighter planes continued to raid enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector, scoring direct and effective hits before returning safely to base.

The communique put the known enemy losses during the past 24 hours at 85 dead and 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. This is in addition to downing the helicopter. The communique pointed out that the Iraqi losses amount to 15 martyrs in all sectors and 2 vehicles damaged. Following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 518 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant forces continued their activities in the operational sectors last night and today with the following results:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Our forward units in the Nowsud area pounded enemy troop concentrations, killing 69.
B. Ten were killed and one vehicle, one gun, two stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in Abadan area.
C. Six were killed and two vehicles, one of which was laden with hardware; one gun and one stockpile of hardware were destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
D. Two observation posts were destroyed in the Mimak area in front of our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. One vehicle was destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
F. Our fighter planes today raided enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits. Our planes returned safely to base.
G. An enemy helicopter was shot down in the southern sector.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 85 dead and 4 vehicles, 2 guns, 3 stockpiles of hardware and 3 observation posts destroyed. This is in addition to the downing of one helicopter.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 15 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Two vehicles were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 November 1981

No 519: 11 Nov

JN111936 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Communique No 519 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 11 November 1981]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious armed forces continued their activities in the operational sectors. The following are the results of the operations carried out last night and today.

I. Known enemy losses:

A. An enemy troop concentration was sighted in front of our positions in the Nowsud area. Our forces pounded the concentration, killing 19.

B. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations and positions in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area, killing 10 and destroying 1 tank, 3 vehicles, 1 gun and 3 stockpiles of hardware.
C. Enemy concentrations were sighted opposite our forward positions in the Abadan area. Our units pounded the concentrations, killing nine and destroying two tanks, one vehicle and one observation post.
D. Eleven were killed and one tank was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our units in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Five were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Dezful area.
F. Four were killed in the Shush area.
G. Three were killed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
H. Two were killed and one observation post was destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
I. Our fighter planes continued their raids on the enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the operations theater, scoring direct and effective hits. Our planes returned safely to base.
J. This morning our fighter planes managed to shoot down an enemy F-14 fighter plane in a dogfight in the southern sector of the theater of operations. Our planes returned safely to base.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 63 killed and 3 tanks, 5 vehicles, 4 stockpiles of hardware and 2 observation posts destroyed and 1 fighter plane downed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: Fifteen martyrs in all sectors.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 November 1981

PLO'S 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 11 NOV

JN110749 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) -- Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and 'Abd ar-Rahim Ahmad, PLO Executive Committee member and Arab Liberation Front secretary general, arrived in Baghdad at dawn today on an official visit of several days to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Yasir 'Arafat said that the visit comes in grave circumstances through which our Arab nation is passing with the aim of confronting challenges on more than one level before the convocation of the Arab summit conference in Morocco. He added that he would hold talks with President Saddam Husayn and other officials on these issues in order to work for the unity of the Arab stand in these difficult times. He went on to say: It is natural for us to come to see our brothers in Baghdad for talks on these matters.

'Arafat was received by Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command, and 'Arif Suhayl, director of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office.

President, 'Arafat Hold Talks

JN111038 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1020 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 11 Nov (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn received here at noon today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and his delegation. The two sides made a comprehensive review of the latest Arab developments, particularly those pertaining to the Palestinian cause, in addition to some topics which will be submitted to the 12th Arab summit conference in Morocco this month.

The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman; Na'im Haddad, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and official in charge of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Office; and Tariq Hamad al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary and acting chief of the president's office.

'Arafat Leaves Baghdad 11 Nov

JN112115 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this evening at the end of a short visit to Iraq. He was seen off by [words indistinct].

YUGOSLAVIA'S ZVONE DRAGAN ARRIVES ON VISIT

JN071254 Baghdad INA in English 1200 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 7 Nov (INA) -- Yugoslav Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Zvone Dragan Saturday arrived in Baghdad for talks on economic relations between Iraq and Yugoslavia.

Ramadan, Dragan Hold Talks

JN081444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 Nov (INA) -- Taha Yasin Ramadan, Revolution Command Council member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Zvone Dragan, Yugoslav deputy premier for economic affairs, and his delegation. Dragan conveyed greetings from Sergej Kraigher, president of the Yugoslav state presidency, to President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people and government, and from Veselin Djuranovic president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, to Taha Yasin Ramadan. The first deputy prime minister asked Dragan to convey greetings from President Saddam Husayn and the Iraqi people to the Yugoslav president and the friendly Yugoslav people.

During the meeting, Ramadan stressed Iraq's desire and determination to promote relations between the two countries to a distinctive level. He said: The strengthening of relations between two countries, which are essential in the Nonaligned Movement, will be valuable and effective not only for Iraq and Yugoslavia but also for all the nonaligned countries. He pointed out that the friendly delegation's visit to Iraq and its meetings with officials are serious steps on the road to promoting cooperation and providing better circumstances for the development of bilateral relations in the service of the two friendly peoples and the Nonaligned Movement.

Zvone Dragan expressed his country's serious wish to promote relations with Iraq in all fields and pointed out Taha Yasin Ramadan's recent visit to Yugoslavia and its positive results.

Dragan Leaves Iraq

JN100823 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 10 Nov (INA) -- Yugoslav Deputy Premier for Economic Affairs Zvone Dragan and the members of his delegation left Baghdad last night following a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Dragan described his visit as positive and added: We have noticed a strong desire by Iraqi officials to strengthen and develop economic, technical and scientific cooperation with Yugoslavia. The two sides agreed to hold a meeting of the joint Iraqi-Yugoslav committee in the middle of March 1982 in Belgrade.

SOVIET OFFICIAL REPORTEDLY TO VISIT MIDEAST

JN120903 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Moscow have said that a senior Soviet official will arrive in the Middle East at the end of next week for talks with officials on the latest developments in the Middle East in light of Prince Fahd's peace initiative. The sources added that the Soviet official's visit will include Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq.

The Soviet Union has declared support for the Saudi peace initiative, saying that it is the best way to solve the crisis in the region.

AR-RA'Y: HASAN PHONES FAHD ON AIRSPACE INCIDENT

JN100734 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Amman -- AR-RA'Y has learned that last night His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the regent, telephoned Saudi Crown Prince Fahd and was reasured about the situation in the wake of the Israeli planes' violation of Saudi airspace. His Highness Prince Hasan stressed Jordan's support for and stand by the side of fraternal Saudi Arabia against Israeli provocations. He also stressed Jordan's readiness to support Saudi Arabia against any aggression.

Press on Israeli Violation

JN110953 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Playing With Fire Near Oil Sources," AR-RA'Y says: Israel's provocative violation of Saudi airspace, only a few days after its decision to set up eight new settlements in reply to the eight points of the Saudi peace plan and only 1 day after Sharon's statement classifying Saudi Arabia as a frontline state, is a serious new element in Israel's hate campaign against Riyadh. It is fresh proof that the main danger to the Gulf area is Israel and its continuous aggressions.

What draws attention is that Israeli officials timed their encroachment on Saudi airspace to coincide with the dispatch of a Knesset delegation to the United States to explain to Congress their claims about what they term the dangers of the Saudi peace plan. It is as if they had planned to justify that encroachment to U.S. officials. The Israeli aggression against Saudi airspace should reveal to the U.S. administration what Israel is really seeking from its strategic cooperation with the United States, because what happened was a bad interpretation of the purport of that cooperation and an attempt to deprive Washington of the opportunity to understand the Arab position.

Jordan immediately declared support for fraternal Saudi Arabia through a telephone call from His Highness Prince Hasan to His Highness Prince Fahd. This stand stems from Jordan's pan-Arab obligation and belief in the unity of Arab ranks.

Needless to say, the escalation of Israeli aggression is a new challenge to the entire Arab nation and a warning of what awaits the nation, its heritage and resources in the future if it does not create a new reality based on intrinsic Arab strength and capable of facing all challenges.

Furthermore, the escalation of Israeli aggression places on the international community the major responsibility of expediting the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East issue, putting an end to Israeli intransigence and ending the series of acts of belligerency, terrorism and playing with fire which Israel is conducting. Those concerned about the achievement of stability in the region must be warned about the outcome of playing with fire near the oil sources.

Under the headline "Israel and Heightening Tension in Region," AD-DUSTUR says: Israel's hawkish statements, threats and reckless behavior these days show that it wants to heighten tension in the region in a desperate and feverish attempt to emerge from the choking isolation and siege clamped on it by new peace efforts, now that more doubts are cast on the Camp David accords even by those whom Israel considers its allies. Since As-Sadat's death, Israel feels that the ground is moving under its feet, that it is losing the initiative and that it is now facing the inevitable of seeking an international solution of the Palestine question in accordance with principles which are based on right and justice, and guarantee a just and comprehensive peace in the region.

Israel's nervousness and anxiety have increased following the approval of the AWACS deal, because it considers it a step backward in its influence on the U.S. administration, particularly Congress. It also considers it an indication of a possible change in U.S. policy of considering Israel as the only U.S. ally in the region. Thus, Israel launched its rabid campaign against Saudi Arabia. This campaign was intensified when the Saudi peace plan for the Middle East began to gain world support, including the United States and the European community.

Thus, Israel had no choice but to go back to its old game of heightening tension in the region and subjecting other countries to Zionist influence to make them adopt favorable stands. Israel began by provoking Saudi Arabia. It sent its planes to violate Saudi airspace in a provocative operation which, as pointed out by Israeli radio commentator, should serve as a message to Washington. Israel is thus defying the very country which gave it the existence, the continuity and the military power which enabled it not only to indulge in its aggression, but also to try to defy its ally, Washington, and ignore its political and strategic inclinations.

The Israeli military leadership is also trying to violate the cease-fire agreement in Lebanon to cause an eruption in the entire region in the hope of breaking through the siege and blocking any serious move to achieve peace in the region outside the Camp David framework. Israeli provocations and attempts to heighten tension in the region call on the United States, which has given arms and other support to Israel, to act firmly by forcing Israel to respond to the international will and peace efforts. The European countries should also ignore the Israeli uproar and blackmail and press ahead with the crystallization of a more positive stance than the Venice declaration.

The Arabs must also act seriously and agree on a unified strategy and stand now that the Israeli aggression has proved that Arab airspace is vulnerable and that none of the Arab countries is too far from Israeli aggression, evil intentions and ambitions.

AKHBAR AL-USBU' Warning

JN120729 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 12 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Enemy's Ill Intentions," AKHBAR AL-USBU' says: Israel's policy of provocation, aggression and oppression inside and outside the occupied Arab territories confirms His Majesty King Husayn's expectations and constant warnings that the Zionist enemy might commit a rash action that will explode the situation in the region in order to impede the efforts for peace and gain more time to implement its expansionist scheme of imposing a fait accompli that will be hard to change.

Israel's provocation of Saudi Arabia and its premeditated violation of Saudi airspace, the military buildup on the Lebanese border as a prelude to violating the cease-fire, and the campaigne of suppression, terrorism and arrests as well as the closure of schools and universities in the West Bank are links in the Israeli chain of plotting that is being implemented through diplomatic and military channels in order to drag the region into the maelstrom of a new war and block the efforts being exerted to circumvent the Camp David accords and proceed toward a just and comprehensive settlement based on the principles of the Saudi plan which is a thorn in Israel's side.

It is certain that Israel will not be satisfied with provoking Saudi Arabia. It will continue its aggressions against Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iraq because its main aim is to explode the situation in the region in order to block the Saudi plan and obstruct the European stand so as to prevent the United States from breaking the chains of the Camp David process which gives Israel all sorts of political and territorial gains and strategic military superiority.

The enemy's current practices make it incumbent on the Arab states to be wary of an Israeli aggression that is expected at any moment against more than one side and which might extend to the sources of oil in order to torpedo all the efforts for peace that are being exerted and to resurrect the Camp David process.

We should not be deceived by the autonomy talks in Egypt or by the self-administration plan or by the removal of military manifestations in the West Bank. Israel is using all these false manifestations as a facade to conceal its real intentions to swallow up the occupied territories and transform them into a political reality linked to the Zionist entity.

TIMES: MUBARAK PRAISED FOR 'INTELLIGENT' POLICY

JN101150 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 10 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Reason May Prevail"]

[Text] The statements of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak during the past week suggest that he may be a realistic, level-headed fellow with a better grasp of the country's priorities than his predecessor. The Egyptian people no doubt are pleased to hear that their new leadership will pay more attention than it has heretofore to pressing domestic economic and social issues. The mistakes and excesses of the late President as-Sadat were not totally of his own making. They were partly rooted in several decades of poor socio-economic management of Egypt's considerable human and natural resources.

Mr as-Sadat chose to assume wrongly that the Egyptian peasant mentality could put up with a monumental amount of suffering, and he could make believe the suffering did not exist because he was too busy receiving international prizes and accolades for his foreign policy actions.

Mr Mubarak seems to be less grandiose in his approach to ruling Egypt. He has correctly identified internal socio-economic issues as the country's top priority in the long run, while he has also continued the clampdown of political extremists that Mr as-Sadat had initiated. He has also made some intelligent noises about his attitude towards the superpowers, suggesting that he is less willing than his predecessor to let his country be transformed into an American staging post or surrogate for military activity in the region. One can be pro-Western without selling one's soul and dignity, and it seems to us that Mr Muburak may be trying to put this principle into action in the best overall interest of the people of Egypt. If so, he will find that the world, including the Arab world, will take him more seriously than it took Mr as-Sadat.

TIMES VIEWS U.S. POLICY AS CONTRADICTORY

JN111130 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "The Contradictions Never End"]

[Text] It is ironic that as the United States armed forces this week carry out an elaborate, multi-national military exercise with the armies of Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman, the Israeli military and political machine is stepping up its threatening gestures against Saudi Arabia. The irony, in our view, is that the Americans are trying to make the wrong point with the wrong people, while remaining embarrasingly silent about the Arabs' long-held contention that our main threat is from Israel.

There is much to be said for any Arab country's being able to depend on military assistance from friendly states in times of external or even internal danger. But what is taking place this week in operation Bright Star 82, the joint American-Arab military exercises, is somewhat opaque in its intent and its symbolism. The reality of the Arab Middle East for the past three decades is that a military threat comes most often from the American-backed and supplied Israeli armed forces. We see the point made once again this week, with Israeli fighter planes intruding on Saudi territory and various Israeli political leaders making obviously threatening statements to the effect that Saudi Arabia is now being treated in Israel as a confrontation state.

Thus we have thw awkward situation whereby the American-backed Israelis are threatening a country (Saudi Arabia) that has just been all but officially declared a cornerstone of American strategic concern in the world. American troops and planes flying all over assorted Arabian deserts do not clarify that contradiction, but rather they only intensify it.

AR-RA'Y: MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD LEADER DIES IN EGYPT

JN121035 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Nov 81 p 24

[Exclusive report]

[Text] Cairo -- Kamal as-Sananiri, a Muslim Brotherhood leader in Egypt, died in an Egyptian jail the day before yesterday at the age of 64. Although his body was given to his family, Egyptian authorities prevented his relatives from marching his funeral or from accepting condolences.

As-Sananiri was apprehended in the campaign of arrests that preceded As-Sadat's assassination.

[Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 12 November publishes on page 19 an obituary signed by the "Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan' mourning the death of "Muhammad Kamal as-Sananiri in jail in Cairo."]

HUSAYN INTERVIEWED BY USSR'S LITERATURNAYA GAZETA

For the text of an interview with King Husayn by Moscow's LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 4 November, see the 10 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 9.

SAUDI PRINCE AL-FAYSAL TELEVISION INTERVIEW

NC082300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Interview granted by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal on 8 Nov in Beirut to Jack Wakim of the Lebanese television -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] [Words indistinct] it is clear that there is an Arab interest in Lebanon. The government in Lebanon lays a wager on the Arab solution. What is your view in light of all these matters?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] therefore, a person appreciates the extent of the Arab interest in this situation. We consider the Lebanese issue among the priority issues which the Arab wold must tackle. I want to proceed from here to the activities of the [Arab Followup] Committee -- the Arab action [words indistinct]. I believe that as a result of the efforts of everybody, the committee has reached an agreement on the main factors which will define and open the road for the national accord. I believe that the committee has contributed all it could. Yesterday, it reached an agreement on the position of the supervisory body and the details relating to it. This will close the door [words indistinct] to open the door for the national accord.

The second point is preparing the atmosphere. We were very pleased that the security situation remains stable and that the cease-fire continues. We hope this will continue. If this indicates anything, then it indicates the realization of all factions of the delicate situation which requires self-restraint and [word indinstinct]. What the committee could do in this regard is to open the corridors [words indistinct].

We hope that what the committee achieved during its meetings yesterday will be accepted by the parties concerned [words indistinct]. It has also been agreed that [words indistinct] the next meeting of the committee will be held on 18 January.

The situation is delicate and sensitive, but we are optimistic that we are following the right path leading to national accord. Until then, the question remains the responsibility of all the Lebanese sides.

[Question] Your Highness the Prince: Proceeding from the role of the committee, we will now enter the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Lebanon has won the interest of the Kingdom in all fields. How do you view the continuation of the contacts to achieve security and political relaxation on the spot?

[Answer] It is natural that the relations between Lebanon and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia should be relations of fraternity, amity and good neighborliness. Our two peoples consider they have joint interests in everything. It is natural that there should be interest on all levels in the Kingdom in the conditions in Lebanon. The Kingdom contributes to the joint Arab action. The Kingdom is a part of this committee and it assumes its full responsibilities vis-a-vis the activities of the committees or other Arab efforts. It seeks with all its potential and resources to provide the conditions for the national accord. However, there is a limit to all circumstances for any action regarding Lebanon which we cannot go beyond. Such an action cannot replace the Lebanese action. If conditions are provided for the establishment of national accord, the responsibility for its establishment will be primarily that of the Lebanese.

[Question] If you permit, Your Highness the Prince, we will move to an important meeting which took place some time ago between His Highness Prince Fahd and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. At this meeting, as you know, a detailed review of the situation in Lebanon was made. Washington thanked the Kingdom for its efforts in consolidating the cease-fire.

Following this, it was announced that Philip Habib will come to the area. What is the opinion of the Lebanese diplomacy and can you assure the Lebanese arena about these discussions?

[Answer] I cannot tell you the opinion of the Lebanese diplomacy.

[Question] I beg your pardon. What is the opinion of the Saudi diplomacy?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] Naturally, the Kingdom hopes that the roles of all the national Lebanese factions will be constructive roles, contributing to the implementation of the national accord. We hope that the national efforts will follow the same direction as the Arab efforts and will not conflict with them.

[Question] Undoubtedly, Your Highness the Prince, the Kingdom has achieved a great diplomatic accomplishment: The realization of an indirect agreement between the resistance and Israel to consolidate the cease-fire in the south. Is it possible to continue the contacts to achieve, perhaps, a direct agreement between the resistance and Washington and bring the resistance into the core of the Middle East discussions?

[Answer] (?Concerning) the peace march, if there is anything significant in the cease-fire in Lebanon, it is the fact that it has annulled Israel's allegation that the Palestinian entity and the PLO do not exist. I believe that the cease-fire is an indication that the Palestinian question is vitally important and that it is important to hold contacts with the PLO. We hope that the United States will appreciate and evaluate this.

[Question] If Your Highness will permit, let us talk a little about Prince Fahd's plan. As you know, this plan has received the support of some Arab states while other states expressed reservations or opposed it. You will undoubtedly submit this plan to the conference of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which will begin its activities today, and later to the Fes summit conference. Do you believe that there will be Arab unanimity on this plan and if not, will the Kingdom be prepared to introduce amendments to it?

[Answer] The Cooperation Council supported the plan at its previous meeting in At-Ta'if and decided to submit it to the summit conference, to discuss and examine it, and decide on it. I can say that it is no longer a Saudi plan or Saudi ideas, particularly since it has been decided to submit it to the Fes summit conference. The Arab League will decide in Fes if it is suitable or if it needs any amendment or anything else. It is not a Saudi plan in the sense that it is the plan which the Kingdom accepts and that it does not accept anything else. The first and last word is for the Palestinians and the Arab states. Actually, I have not noticed any reservations by some Arab states. On the contrary, I have noticed increasing support for reaching a unified Arab stand on the question. If there are some states which have not yet expressed their opinion, then I believe that they are waiting until the summit conference decides on it. This is a healthy sign. I believe that the main dialogue on this matter should take place at the summit conference and not [words indistinct] the information media so far. We want it to be examined and studied carefully, and that its good points, if found, should be considered; and its bad points, if found, should also be considered but within the framework of the healthy, practical and useful discussion at the next summit conference.

[Question] Is there any limited or rather noticeable Saudi move to achieve the unity of the Arab ranks through this plan?

[Answer] When we submit it to the summit conference we hope, God willing, that it will receive Arab unanimity.

[Question] If Your Highness the Prince permits, there is an important stage -- the post As-Sadat stage. There are many possibilities, mainly the long discussions on the future of relations between Egypt and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Is it part of the Kingdom's strategy to return Egypt to the Arab rank and is it a condition that the new Egyptian regime should go back on the Camp David agreements?

[Answer] I tell you that there is no such thing as a Saudi-Egyptian problem. There is nothing which prevents natural relations between the Kingdom and Egypt. The issue is connected with an Arab stand on the measures adopted in Egypt regarding the normalization of the relations with Israel and on the other Camp David provisions. This is a fundamental and basic difference not between Egypt and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia but between Egypt and the Arab States. We hope, God willing, that the reasons which led to the estrangement will be eliminated because Egypt's role in the joint Arab action and in safeguarding the interests of the Arab nation is a basic and important role. We hope, God willing, that it will return to the Arab rank.

[Question] Thank you, Your Highness the Prince.

WAFA CLAIMS ISRAELIS SHELLING SOUTH LEBANON

NC101710 Paris AFP in English 1705 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut 10 Nov (AFP) -- Israeli artillery has been shelling the Al-'Ayshiyah region of south Lebanon, about 12 km (seven miles) from the Israeli frontier, since five pm (1500 GMT) today. The Palestinian WAFA news agency reported, quoting a military spokesman for the Palestinian/Lebanese-progressive forces in the region. It is the first time the Israelis have shelled south Lebanon since last July 24, the day a ceasefire began in the region.

VOP on Shelling

JN101916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1907 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The military spokesman of the joint forces' central command has stated the following: The Zionist forces of the isolation alliance have been shelling Al-'Ayshiyah region since 1700 today. The shelling is still going on now.

UN Command Denies Shelling

NC110717 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Relative calm prevailed in Beirut during the past 24 hours but sniperfire and rocket explosions were reported in the eastern residential areas.

In southern Lebanon, the UNIFIL command reports that Israel is continuing to consolidate its military positions, particularly in Al-Bayyadah-Marj 'Uyun area. The Israeli Army is reportedly setting up new field artillery emplacements and other fortifications to counter the Palestinian and leftist reinforcements in areas opposite the Israeli border.

A UNIFIL command official has denied a report by the Palestinians that Israeli artillery units have shelled the Al-'Ayshiyah area, adding that not a single shell was fired on the area.

INTERIOR MINISTER'S ELECTION RESULTS STATEMENT

JN111330 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Statement by Syrian interior minister on People's Assembly election results issued on 11 November 1981 -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Brother compatriots: The People's Assembly was a great basic achievement of the glorious corrective movement of 1970 led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic and secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. That movement has enabled our struggler people to exercise popular democracy on the highest level and in the best way to build a unified Arab socialist society.

Thus, the elections of the third legislative session of the People's Assembly, which represents the highest popular democratic institution in our country, were held on schedule as stipulated by the constituencies. The voting took place on Monday and Tuesday, 9 and 10 November 1981.

I would like to seize this opportunity to praise the high sense of national responsibility demonstrated by our compatriots. This shows their awareness of the nature of the phase through which our country and the Arab nation are passing, a phase in which the imperialist-Zionist onslaught in our Arab region has reached its peak through the proposed Western plans and the suspicious U.S. imperialist military activities in this region, in which our steadfast country, headed by struggler Hafiz al-Asad, constitutes the main frontline.

Brother compatriots: The voting, which ended at 1400 on Tuesday, 10 November 1981, has demonstrated the best exercise of democracy in both form and substance. The electoral committees immediately started counting the votes. The voting has resulted in an unprecedented landslide victory of the Progressive National Front lists in the various constituencies, which confirms our masses' adherence to their established struggle values, old democratic traditions and unshakable faith in the party, the revolution and the leader.

SAUDI MINISTER BRINGS MESSAGE FROM KING KHALID

JN102135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Saudi Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir left Damascus this evening concluding a short visit to Syria during which he conveyed an oral message to His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad from His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Karim 'Adi, minister of state for presidential affairs; the Saudi ambassador in Damascus and the embassy staff.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM SOMALI LEADER

JN111507 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1430 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Damascus, 11 Nov (SANA) -- President Hafiz al-Asad received here this afternoon Mohamed Omar (Hubeys), member of the Somali Revolution Command Council, who conveyed to him a message from President Mohamed Siad Barre. The discussion revolved round the situation in the African Horn and the Red Sea area.

U.S. ENVOY SEEKS EXPLANATIONS OF OVERFLIGHTS

TA101948 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The U.S. Embassy in Israel this evening confirmed that Ambassador Samuel Lewis had asked the Israeli Government for clarifications of the incident in which Israeli planes penetrated Saudi airspace. The U.S. ambassador conveyed to the Israeli Government the request of the U.S. administration that it refrain from straining Israeli-Saudi relations. This has been learned by our political correspondent Elimekekh Ram.

The prime minister's communications adviser today reacted to publication of the incident in Saudi Arabia and in the United States by saying: Israel does not customarily make public the flight routes of its air force. Yesterday, it will be recalled, Saudi Arabia and the United States announced that Israel was in fact carrying out flights in Saudi airspace. If so, why? For an answer, here is our corresopndent Dan Semama.

[Semama -- live in studio] Today, too, the IDF spokesman is refusing to confirm or deny the report about Israeli reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia yesterday. At the same time, the defense minister said last week that Saudi Arabia was now a confrontation state in every respect. Minister Sharon reiterated this yesterday -- and yesterday, according to leaks from the United States, Israeli air force planes twice overflew, Tabuk -- a Saudi military airfield which is 160 km inside Suadi Arabia. There were reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia in the past, too. In 1977 they were halted, by order of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, at the request of President Carter -- and then they were resumed again. The reconnaissance flights were again halted about 2 years ago, according to a recent statement issued by the Defense Ministry spokesman. It appears that the flights referred to by the Saudis yesterday are a resumption of flights carried out in the past.

If Israeli planes in fact overflew Saudi Arabia yesterday, it cannot be ruled out that this was a demonstrative flight with a clear purpose: To be seen and to demonstrate to the United States with deeds that Saudi Arabia has become a confrontation state. It appears that if these reconnaissance flights in fact took place yesterday -- in the midst of the struggle against the AWACS deal and against the Saudi peace plan -- this was not a decision of the military echelon, but came with the approval of the political echelon.

RADIO: JORDAN WILLING TO JOIN PEACE PROCESS

TA110615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Jordan's King Husayn is willing to join the peace process at once on the basis of the Saudi plan. This was reported to Israel by the United States through diplomatic channels after talks the Jordanian king had with administration heads in Washington. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that, according to the U.S. report, Husayn told President Reagan that if the United States adopts the Fahd plan, Jordan will announce its readiness to enter into negotiations with Israel in line with the principles of the plan.

It has been learned in Jerusalem that President Reagan and his close advisers reacted positively to a number of ideas in the Saudi plan, chiefly because they see in it a means for expanding the basis for diplomatic contacts toward peace arrangements in the region.

FURTHER DETAILS ON WEST BANK PROTESTS, AFTERMATH

TA100822 Jerusalem POST in English 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] The West Bank Military Government yesterday continued clamping down vigorously on what it regards as the pro-PLO leadership in the territories, detaining at least 10 people, imposing house arrest on others and sending large numbers of troops into the main towns to deter potential disturbances.

East Jerusalem was almost totally shut for the second consecutive day. But Monday's call for a general strike in the area was thwarted by the presence of the border police and the army, and the strike was only partial in Nabulus, Ramallah and Bethlehem.

Close to midnight on Monday Akram Haniya, the editor of the east Jerusalem daily ASH-SHA'B, was detained and a court has confirmed his arrest for 18 days. Haniya has been under town arrest in Ramallah for the past 18 months.

Others arrested are 'Azmi (Shu'aybi), a member of the Al-Birah municipal council, and at least seven students from the Bi'r Zayt University student council. Dr Kari Nusaybah, a lecturer at the university and son of the former Jordanian defence minister, Anwar Nusaybah, was summoned twice to the Russian compound and questioned about his role in organizing a conference in Bayt Hanina on Monday. The conference was called to protest last week's closure of Bi'r Zayt and what is seen as attempts to impose the autonomy plan in the West Bank through the newly launched Civilian Administration under Prof Menahem Milson. Nusaybah was later released.

Military Government officials continued yesterday to summon faculty members and other local leaders, and several were served with orders confining them to their homes or towns of residence. These included Dr. Ishaq (Girami) of Bi'r Zayt and Khaldun 'Abdal (Khak), a prominent communist leader in Nabulus. The acting university president, Dr Gabi (Baramki), was ordered not to leave Ramallah.

Two other Bi'r Zayt lecturers were instructed to return to the towns where their ID cards were originally issued; It is expected that Dr George (Giakaman) and Dr 'Ali (Jarbawi), who live with their families in Ramallah, will be placed under town arrest.

In Bethlehem and Bayt Jala girls at the local high schools held demonstrations inside the school grounds. Classes at Bethlehem University were discontinued at 9 am. Regular classes have not been held at the university for 10 days.

In east Jerusalem police detained two youths holding a placard with the Palestinian flag drawn on it. Police are still holding Ibrahim Daqqaq and Jiryus Khuri, two of the most prominent pro-PLO figures in the city. At least seven youths arrested during Monday's strike have been released.

Lecturers from Bi'r Zayt held a press conference in Beit Agron in Jerusalem yesterday to call international attention to the closure of the university.

Editors of the east Jerusalem daily AL-FAJR denied reports that their newspaper had been closed for printing leaflets which called for yesterday's strike. The order signed by the Jerusalem censor stipulates only "censorship violations."

Hanna Seniora, the newspaper's editor, said the paper's consistent opposition to the village leagues which the Military Government hopes to foster as a basis for alternate leadership in the territories was among the main reasons for the censor's order.

Fire Bomb Wounds Two

TA102008 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] A Molotov cocktail was thrown this evening at an Israeli car in Qalqilyah. Its two passengers were wounded and were rushed to a hospital in Kefar Saba. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari reports that the bomb went through the front windshielf and landed inside the car.

Police Force Open Shops

TA110634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The commanding officer of the Central Command has signed orders permitting security forces to open by force shuttered shops in east Jerusalem and bring owners to trial. This is reported by our correspondent Moti 'Eden. In east Jerusalem there are now reinforced contingents of police, border police and the army, and they are in possession of the orders, which are meant to prevent a shutdown of commerce.

Last night, the commander of Jerusalem police summoned all east Jerusalem notables and warned them not to disrupt public order.

Radio Reports Situation

TA110942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In east Jerusalem, all shops both within the outside the walls have opened and classes are being held in most schools. In east Jerusalem, Dr Samir (Katba), head of the physicians union was arrested. The heads of the engineer and attorneys unions had previously been arrested.

There were some disturbances in Bethlehem this morning and a commerce strike broke out. Soldiers are attempting to reopen shops. The military governor of Bethlehem summoned Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Dr Anton Sansur of the city's university board of directors and warned them he would close the university, should disturbances occur. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, says that in Bethlehem schools no regular studies have been conducted for some days now.

Disturbances Reported

TA111253 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Disturbances continued this morning in the area of Bethlehem. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reports that near the Ad-Duhayshah refugee camp stones were thrown and tires were set on fire. Stonings were also reported in Ramallah. The curfew in Bayt Sahur continues.

At the Freres College in Bethlehem a rally was canceled by order of the Military Government. Locks have been welded shut on two shops whose owners broke the curfew and, according to the military government, engaged in agitation. Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj met at noon with the governor of the city and asked that the army ease the pressure. The commander of Central Command, Uri Or, toured the area this morning.

Distrubances Continue 12 Nov

TA120836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] In Janin, schoolboy was injured by shots fired by IDF soldiers when an IDF unit entered the school to disperse a demonstration. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that schoolchildren in Janin this morning threw stones at security forces and, consequently, a windshield of a jeep was smashed, injuring one IDF officer. An IDF unit requested, and received permission from its superiors to break into the school and soldiers saw in the yard a student armed with a knife. The pupil attempted to escape and did not heed warnings to stop. After shooting in the air, the soldiers then shot at the legs of the pupil and slightly wounded him.

In Nabulus and in 'Adhiriyah, students today threw stones at security forces and their vehicles. In the village of Durah on Mt Hebron a dummy charge was laid at the schoolmasters' door. Our correspondent explains that in the villages of Durah and (Yata), the pupils have opposed the appointments of their principles, claiming they are proteges of former Jordanian Minister Mustafa Dudin who is a protege of Israeli elements.

SHAMIR: SHOULD BE NO INTERFERENCE IN JORDAN

TA110828 Jerusalem Post in English 11 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said yesterday that Israel ought not to interfere in the internal affairs of Jordan.

Speaking in the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee, Shamir denied ever having suggested that he favoured a Palestine Arab takeover in Jordan. He told Avraham Melamed of the national religious party that he had merely made the factual observation that the Palestine Arabs reached full self-expression in Jordan, which meant that Jordan was their state.

In this statement, Shamir dissociated himself from the policy advocated by Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon for several years, of working to topple the Hashemite regime.

Shamir also claimed the media had quoted him out of context this week, and denied that he had warned the Western countries of an Israeli re-assessment of the peace process if they exerted pressure and endorsed the Saudi eight-point programme.

He said he has no idea what UN Ambassador Yehuda Blum referred to in his weekend interview over Israel radio, when Blum spoke of the possibility of Israel and the Soviet Union restoring diplomatic ties.

Shamir said that the intensive information campaign now being conducted abroad by Israel did not concentrate so much on attacking the Fahd eight-point plan, as on demonstrating that the Saudi regime was too repressive, corrupt and barbarous to merit the support of any democratic nation.

The foreign minister said that even though the U.S. administration had expressed public reservations about the Saudi plan, "we hear other voices in Washington from time to time."

ARMY, UN SPOKESMEN DENY WAFA SHELLING REPORT

NC102007 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Jerusalem, 10 Nov (AFP) -- An Israeli Army spokesman tonight denied a Beirut report by the Palestinian WAFA news agency that Israel had begun shelling the Al-'Ayshiyah region of south Lebanon.

Asked whether the forces of dissident Lebanese Major Sa'd Haddad could have been responsible for the shelling, the spokesman replied: "To our knowledge there has been no incident of that kind today."

Meanwhile, the Israeli-Lebanese frontier spokesman for the United Nations interim force in Lebanon, Timur Goksel, said: "No shell was fired today from the (Haddad) enclave."

There has been a ceasefire in the region since July 24.

'REAL PROGRESS' IN AUTONOMY TALKS EXPECTED

TA101135 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by correspondent in Egypt 'Oded Zaray]

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Nov (exclusive) -- Egypt expects real progress to be made in the autonomy negotiations when the special ministerial meeting convenes on 11 November in the Cairo Mena House as per the suggestion of Israeli Prime Minister Mr Menahem Begin.

Senior Egyptian sources said last night that new "proposals and ideas" are to be expected and they are liable to achieve real progress in the autonomy talks soon.

Knowledgeable sources reported yesterday that Egypt is trying to reach a declaration of general principles regarding the nature of the autonomy. They added that the Egyptian delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will raise at the ministers' meeting tomorrow the question of the continued establishment of settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and will again emphasize its position that the Palestinians residing in east Jerusalem should be permitted to participate in the elections to the autonomy council.

It has also been reported that Minister Ari'el Sharon and Kamal Hasan 'Ali will conduct separate deliberations on the implementation of the Sinai agreements achieved at the session of the supreme joint committee, held 2 weeks ago in Israel.

According to the Egyptians, Egypt will submit to Israel by the end of December a list of installations and equipment in southern Sinai it is interested in purchasing toward the completion of the Israel pullback. The Egyptians are meanwhile expecting private Israel elements to evacuate the area in time, namely no later than next January.

Topics for Talks

TA111925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Israeli ministerial team is now dining with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. Our correspondent in Cairo, Aharon Barne'a, reports that the Israeli delegation demanded that ceremonial gestures, speeches and welcomes be waived at the evening session and that a practical discussion be immediately undertaken on the nature of the administrative council of the autonomy, its scope and powers, so as to reach a memorandum of understanding on this. The Israeli ministers will request this tomorrow morning as well in their meeting with President Husni Mubarak, a meeting which was initiated by the Egyptian president so as to emphasize again his commitment to the peace process within the Camp David framework.

Our correspondent has learned that in contrast with Israel's request to deal with administrative council's matters only, the Egyptians intend to emphasize three other issues: the cessation of settlement in the territories, extending the autonomy principles to east Jerusalem, including the right of vote for the east Jerusalem Arab residents, and Israeli steps for creating trust among the residents of the territories. Among these steps Egypt demands that the renewal of activity of the national guidance committee be allowed, that the Bi'r Zayt University be reopened, that the ban on political rallies be abolished, that the deported mayors be allowed to return and reinstated and that the IDF drills in the territories be stopped.

First Round Talks Ends

TA112110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The first meeting in the new autonomy round ended in Cairo after about 2 and 1/2 hours. The spokesman of the Israeli delegation, Eli Laniado, said that the meeting was useful but that there are still differences of opinion. The Egyptian spokesman said that the meeting was successful in certain respects and the atmosphere was good but that no concrete agreement was worked out. Both spokesmen said no new proposals were submitted. Asked about this by Egyptian correspondents the Israeli spokesman noted Israel had not promised to bring such proposals. He said that the talks are focusing on the stages of progress to the establishment of the autonomy council, as well as the council's fields of activity, structure and functions. In answer to a question, the spokesman of the Egyptian delegation said that the Saudi plan for the Middle East was not discussed in the meeting.

EGYPT'S INDUSTRY MINISTER ZAKI ARRIVES

TA110719 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Egypt's industry minister, Muhammad Taha Zaki, arrived in Israel this morning for a brief visit. The Egyptian minister said at Ben-Gurion Airport that Egyptian-Israeli trade relations would develop with the progress of the peace process.

Ministers Discuss Trade

TA111738 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Industry Minister Gid'on Pat assesses that Israel will export $15 million worth of products to Egypt this year.

Minister Pat met with his Egyptian colleague in Jerusalem today and was told that all obstacles posed in the past, on the movement of Israel's exports to Egypt, have been removed. However, except for oil, there is still no import from Egypt to Israel. The Egyptian industry minister, Muhammad Taha Zaki, said he was favorably impressed by what he has seen and heard in Israel so far and that he will encourage visits of Egyptian delegations of buyers and investors to Israel.

Zaki Interviewed on Trade

TA111335 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Egypt's minister of industry, Taha Zaki, this morning visited the Isratech exhibition at Binyaney Ha'uma [a convention center] in Jerusalem. While he was touring the exhibit, our reporter asked him about the prospects for Israeli-Egyptian trade.

[Begin recording -- Zaki in English] Certainly I think it will grow as we proceed with steady, fast steps in the completion of the peace process. I think everything will also flourish with that development.

[Unidentified reporter] Is there interest in Egypt in trade with Israel?

[Answer] Of course.

[Question] What are your impressions from this exhibition?

[Answer] From this exhibition -- I was delighted really to see it, and of course I would have liked to spend much longer time, but time does not allow me to see every detail. But I liked what I saw very much. [end recording]

The Egyptian minister was the guest of Industry and Commerce Minister Gid'on Pat, and our reporter Harley Braidman asked Pat what he expected of Mr Zaki's visit:

[Begin recording -- Pat in English] This is part of the normalization process, and developing trade between our two countries. He is here for a very short visit -- only 3 days -- because he has to be back in Cairo by Saturday, and we wanted him to see with his own eyes what we can offer in the various fields. He is very eager to send industrialists to this country and continue with the industrialists' delegation from Israel to Cairo. [end recording]

ITIM: MAPAM DELEGATION RETURNS FROM EGYPT

TA112028 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1910 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The MAPAM delegation which was composed of MAPAM Secretary Victor Shem-tov as well as MK Dov Zakin, MK Muhammad Watad, 'Aliza 'Amir and Latif Dori, returned today from a visit of condolences to the wife of the late Egyptian President, Mrs Jihan as-Sadat, and from political talks held with Egyptian leaders. Victor Shem-Tov said that the general feeling is that nobody in Egypt thinks As-Sadat was murdered because of the peace or that peace was murdered upon As-Sadat's death. Everyone there supports peace with Israel and all those who are reserved are more so regarding the normalization process than peace itself, and belong mainly to the Egyptian intelligentsia.

Referring to the talk the delegation held with President Mubarak, MARAM's secretary general said that the President undoubtedly expresses a new kind of style, completely different from As-Sadat's. While As-Sadat liked to talk, peppering his remarks with humor and anecdotes, the military background is very noticeable in Mubarak. He is energetic, weighs his remarks carefully, seems tough but is really entirely informal, warm, hearty and confident about all the phrases he utters. "This somewhat resembles all our IDF major generals when they enter politics."

Mubarak told the Israeli delegation that some of the Arab countries have already begun to digest the message he delivers in his declarations and speeches whereby relations with any country will not improve at the expense of the peace treaty with Israel and the implementation of the Camp David agreement. As for the Saudi Plan, Shem-Tov said that the Egyptian president dismissed the plan, defining it as "nothing more than a collection of resolutions passed by the United Nations, resolutions which Israel opposed and which have thus become empty statements." Nevertheless, the MAPAM secretary noted that in talks the MAPAM delegation conducted with other Egyptian leaders the point emphasized in Fahd's plan was that of progressing along the path of negotiations and the political solution for the conflict, including recognition of Israel.

President Mubarak promised the delegation again that after April 1982 Egypt will pursue the path of extending the normalization in various spheres. He nevertheless stressed that Egypt does not intend to conduct the negotiations instead of the Palestinians and that the basic objective is a comprehensive peace in the region.

Shem-Tov added that in its remarks the MAPAM delegation emphasized the (?direction) of one Arab country alongside Israel -- Jordanian-Palestinian one -- and that when the parties sit down to the negotiating table each party will come with its opening positions, with the aim of reaching a joint conclusion.

Shem-Tov further reported that the delegation briefed the Israeli ambassador in Egypt, Mr Moshe Sason, about the talks and that the ambassador expressed his great appreciation for their mission noting that very important overtones were heard in the MAPAM delegation's meetings.

HA'ARETZ: FAVORABLE SHIFT AMONG EEC COUNTRIES

TA101142 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Report by correspondent Daniyel Dagan]

[Text] Brussels, 9 Nov (Exclusive) -- A shift more favorable to Israel has occurred among EEC countries, the chairman of the EEC council, Gaston Thorn, told Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich during their meeting here this evening.

Thorn noted that this can be seen in the agreement in principle to participate in the Sinai multinational force. He expressed the hope that European involvement will help widen the basis for the peace process.

Ehrlich confirmed, in reply to questions presented by this HA'ARETZ correspondent, that Thorn had discussed with him talks he held in Paris today on European participation in the multinational force. Ehrlich added that Thorn showed understanding for Jerusalem's concern over Spain's joining the EEC, which might harm Israeli exports to the European Community. He said in Brussels there is "a sympathetic attitude" to the Israeli appeal on this matter.

BEGIN REJECTS SAUDI PLAN AS BASIS TO NEGOTIATE

TA120621 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Menahem Begin explains that Israel will not negotiate on the basis of the Saudi plan, even if the Saudis state explicitly that the plain extends recognition to Israel. The prime minister says in an interview published in the BOSTON GLOBE that Fahd's plan constitutes a danger to Israel's existence.

Should, however, Saudi Arabia abandon this plan and express a desire to negotiate with us, we will not refuse to maintain contacts with any country.

As for the reports about Israeli aircraft penetrating Saudi airspace, the prime minister said that reconnaissance flights are not offensive. If the country in question is a hostile confrontation state, then the other country is certainly fully entitled to examine what is happening in the area of its enemy.

Arens Sees 'Innovation'

TA120551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The chairman of the Knesset Defense and Foreign Affairs Committee admitted last night that there is an innovation [hidush] in the clause in the Saudi plan, which mentions the right of all countries in the Middle East to live in peace. Our correspondent in Washington says that this statement by Moshe Arens caused embarrasment among his colleagues in Israel's information delegation, which met with Alexander Haig last night. The other members in the delegation said that nothing positive could be found in the Saudi plan.

A short time afterward, Arens told our correspondent his statement should not be interpreted as though he saw progress in the Saudi position. According to Arens, the innovation in the plan goes hand in hand with the extremist Arab countries; new tactics against Israel.

Arens Clarifies Statement

TA120813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Our Washington correspondent Shalom Qital asked MK Arens about his talks with Secretary of State Haig.

[Begin Arens recording] I think he understood the source of our concern in a number of spheres and also in the sphere of Fadh's plan. He heard from us that we believe every hint of an encouragement for this plan could constitute a destabilizing factor in the region, is liable even to thwart the peace process. I hope that these views that were expressed and, I hope, also understood, will eventually bring about also the appropriate conslusions.

[Qital] You talk about U.S. encouragement for the Saudi plan. Some people might interpret the statement you made after the meeting -- about encouragement, at least in a specific clause in the Saudi plan, clause seven, which mentions recognition and the right of all states in the region to live in peace -- and you spoke, I think, in an unprecedented manner, implying that there is here a certain sign or step forwards. [sentence as heard]

[Arens] No. If it is interpreted this way, then the interpretation is simply wrong. What I said was -- and this is a problem we have been encountering in recent years -- that extremist Arab states have tried from time to time to create an impression of moderation through vague statements, albeit new statements, in an attempt to create the impression of moderation. They are however, vague, ambivalent, which might perhaps be interpreted that in principle, some day they might be ready to recognize the existence of the State of Israel. Thus they are trying to produce the basis for further pressures on Israel through Western European countries, through the United Staes, which comes to us saying: You see there is a moderation in the Arab position, it is now up to you to pay the compensation, you have to consent to further concessions. And the concessions that seem to be requested by the Saudis, which appear in the plan, are demands on the State of Israel that would put its very existence in jeopardy. These are things we have to say and I hope that they have been understood here.

[Qital] What do Alignment members of the Israeli delegation say in the United States? MK Hayim Herzog was also asked whether he saw anything new in the Saudi plan.

[Begin Herzog recording] I have known of that plan as far back as 1976 at the United Nations. It was then written by the PLO and Faruq Qaddumi even presented it at the Security Council where the Americans vetoed it. All this jargon is actually PLO jargon, and it is meant to give those who want to see in it a progress of sorts, a feeling that there is progress. And this, of course, is where the danger lies in the entire plan, which was authored -- as I said -- by the PLO, and which is the fruit of Saudi-PLO cooperation.

Shamir on Reagan Statement

TA111301 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1214 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] And this story just in: Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says President Reagan's statement on the Saudi plan is regrettable. Shamir was speaking at Atarot Airport a short while ago, before leaving with the Israeli delegation to the autonomy negotiations in Cairo. Shamir said Israel was continuing contacts with the American administration and hoped Jerusalem's position would be accepted in the end. Asked if Reagan's statement had led to a deterioration in relations between Israel and the United States, the foreign minister replied that it was not an improvement.

The foreign minister also went on to say that Israel was prepared to speak with Jordan's King Husayn only on the basis of the Camp David accords.

POST: FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BEGIN, SHAMIR REMARKS

TA101009 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Report by David Richardson]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin yesterday said that Israel had reached the limit of its concessions in its peace proposals, and reiterated that the government would not be forced into making further ones, despite what he called a "campaign of pressure" waged by the Eruopean Community and those who endorse the Saudi Arabian proposals.

"Those who live with the illusion that the European initiative or the Saudi liquidation programme of Crown Prince Fahd have any chance of success, are not standing on solid ground." Begin said during an impromptu press conference yesterday at the opening of the Israel technology week in Jerusalem.

Calling Israel's proposals for Palestinian autonomy "generous," Begin said that Israel could not offer more concession in negotiations with Egypt. His remarks came as a team of experts left for Egypt to prepare Thursday's ministerial-level autonomy negotiations.

During last months's visit here by Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Begin said that he hoped these talks will achieve a "breakthrough" on key issues.

Asked about Foreign minister Yitzhaq Shamir's strong statement on Sunday night that European and American interest in the Saudi proposals could force Israel "to reassess its attitude," the premier said this reflected government policy.

But senior officials appeared to be playing down the thrust of Shamir's remarks. One official said that Israel would uphold its commitment under the peace treaty with Egypt, and that "no particular action or country was meant to be singled out -- it was a general warning not to press Israel too far."

According to these officials, Shamir's remarks were primarily intended for American and Egyptian ears since they are involved in, and committed to, the Camp David process, to a far greater extent than are the Europeans.

No news of fresh developments in the negotiations to form the Sinai multinational force and observers (MFO) was received in Jerusalem yesterday, and observers are awaiting contacts between the major European countries and the U.S.

To date, Columbia, Fiji and Uruguay have agreed to send men to the force and Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Ghana have been approached on the matter.

Israel still hopes that Australia and Canada will participate in the force, although there have been suggestions that both countries are likely to folow the Europeans, whatever course the latter choose.

Both Israel and the United States have made strong representations to Canada to send an unspecified contingent to the MFO, but no decision has yet been taken.

POST: SHARON COMMENTS ON PLO STRENGTH IN LEBANON

TA101013 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Tel Aviv -- Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon said yesterday that Israel may have no choice but to abandon diplomacy and take other action to stop PLO violations of the cease-fire in Lebanon.

Speaking to foreign correspondents, Sharon said that Israel had agreed to hold off acting until political steps are taken to solve the problem of Lebanon. But, he warned, "Israel will not be able to wait for an unlimited period. And if all these efforts do not succeed -- and I don't see them doing so right now -- Israel will have to decide to act. I can only tell you that we're going to do something." He said.

Sharon said the terrorists had violated the cease-fire "about 20 times" since it went into effect on July 24. There have also been eight terrorist attacks against Jewish targets in Europe, and numerous Palestinian attempts to launch strikes against Israel from Jordan, including one in which landmines killed one Israeli soldier and wounded eight others.

Repeating accusations that the Palestinians have increased their firepower in Lebanon and strengthened their positions there, Sharon noted that U.S. envoy Philip Habib, who negotiated the cease-fire, told Prime Minister Menahem Begin that if any additional heavy weapons are obtained by the terrorists, this will be regarded as a cease-fire violation."

Habib is due back in the region later this month and Sharon said Israel still hoped for a diplomatic solution to the crisis caused by Syria's deployment of SAM-6 anti-aircraft missiles in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley. The defense minister also revealed that last year 1,700 terrorists from all over the world were trained in Lebanon. Graduates of the terror courses were sent back to South America, Germany, Italy, Japan and Angola, he said.

HA'ARETZ: HABIB'S MIDEAST MISSION POSTPONED

TA101050 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Report by political correspondent 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Contrary to Israeli expectations, as expressed in the prime minister's address to the Knesset last week, Mr Philip Habib is not scheduled to arrive in the Middle East this month to resume handling the Lebanon crisis.

In the wake of Israeli pressure, the U.S. administration announced that Mr Habib would arrive the second half of this month. Israel demands that he work for the removal of Syrian missiles from Lebanese soil and is basing its demand among other things on President Reagan's explicit promise that the status quo ante in Lebanon should be restored.

Contrary to earlier U.S. instructions, however, it emerged yesterday that Mr Habib will not arrive this month. No new date for his arrival has been set.

According to reports Jerusalem has obtained, the reason for the postponement of Habib's arrival lies in the Saudi stand. Saudi Arabia is reported to have made it clear to the United States that it does not believe time is ripe now for the resumption of Habib's mission.

OAU CALLS FOR NONINTERFERENCE IN WESTERN SAHARA

EA101929 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The OAU has appealed to all states, particularly those outside the African continent, to desist from any action which might exacerbate the situation in Western Sahara.

In a press release issued in Addis Ababa today, in connection with the recent visit to Western Sahara by an American military delegation, the OAU said that the move was a pr ude to the introduction of sophisticated military hardware to the conflict. It said that the OAU, which is actively engaged in consultations with all parties to end the conflict in Western Sahara, cannot but view with the greatest concern attempts by any state to intervene in the conflict.

The OAU called for the cooperation of all concerned and interested parties, as well as the international community, to enable the OAU to accomplish its mandate to bring about an honorable cease-fire in Western Sahara. It said that the move would help to organize a free and fair referendum to complete the process of self-determination.

OAU LEADER DISCUSSES CHAD WITH TOGOLESE PRESIDENT

AB121050 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] Yesterday morning, the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, received Edem Kodjo, secretary general of the OAU, with whom he discussed the situation in Chad.

After the audience, Mr Kodjo said that he and President Kyadema discussed current African problems, in particular the Chadian question. The OAU secretary general recalled the important role that the founding chairman has played in the Chadian issue which he still follows very closely. He further emphasized the efforts made by President Eyadema in the search for a satisfactory solution to this crisis which has lasted several years.

Mr Kodjo believes that an important stage has now been reached with the deployment of an inter-African force. This is why he felt it was necessary to obtain the views of the Togolese head of state on the matter [words indistinct].

Replying to a question on the current development regarding the inter-African force, Mr Kodjo said that efforts are being made to establish the neutral force under rather difficult conditions, but he believes it is absolutely necessary [words indistinct].

Regarding the problem in northwest Africa, after the battle of Guelta Zemmur, Mr Kodjo said that he had carried out a peace and fact-finding mission to ease the tension and carefully prepare the forthcoming meeting of the implementation committee set up by the African heads of state in Nairobi to follow this matter and, if possible, rapidly organize a referendum in Western Sahara.

LIBYA

FORCES TO BE 'NEUTRAL' BETWEEN CHAD FACTIONS

LD111684 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1626 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Nov (JANA) -- A source at the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau announced this evening that Arab Libyan forces have been completely evacuated from the towns of Iriba and Guereda in eastern Chad. Thus, Libya is no longer responsible for the defense of these regions, which the Libyan forces previously regained from the forces of Hissein Habre. Libyan forces have now completed their mission; they are adopting a neutral position between the Chad factions and they will not be biased on one or the other side.

The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau hopes that the African forces will be able to regain those regions from the forces of Hissein Habre and Sudan where fierce fighting is now taking place between the forces of the Chad Government on the one hand and the forces of Hissein Habre and the Sudanese forces on the other hand.

PAPER SAYS LIBYA IS TARGET OF U.S. AGGRESSION

LD091614 Tripoli JANA in English 1441 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Nov (JANA) -- The daily AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR, organ of the Revolutionary Committees, today denounced the violation of Libyan air space by American Sixth Fleet planes on 9 August last. It said, "This was no passing incident, nor was it an unplanned operation. Indeed, it was a basic preparatory move for a larger operation planned by the U.S. to render an actual and direct war with Jamahiriyah a logistically viable campaign."

In its special weekly editorial entitled "Beware...America Is Coming," the paper reviewed American imperialist schemes starting with Vietnam and passing through the Arab region and regional wars in the world instigated by America, whereby the world has become a testing range for U.S. weapons in particular.

The paper stressed that the world had actually entered a third global war. "The world today is not on the brink of war but has effectively entered such a war," it says referring to former President Nixon's book "The Real War," in which he pointed out that the world has actually started waging the third war.

The paper went on to say, "It would not be surprising that the forthcoming joint maneuvres by America and its stooges would be a real prelude for a state of war. The AWACS deal with Saudi Arabia is nothing but a camouflage concretely agreed upon between the U.S., the Zionist enemy and Saudi Arabia. This was accomplished after extensive contacts with some Middle Eastern countries in order to out-manoeuvre the region's revolutionary and progressive forces."

The paper added, "The fascist acts committed by America against the world liberation and revolutionary movements prove that America will not spare an effort in completing its fascist programme. And Jamahiriyah, in the coming days, will be a direct target of American aggression. This is agreed upon by all political observers of Middle Eastern affairs."

In conclusion, the paper called on every Libyan citizen to brace himself or herself for a brave decision: "I am a free human being who would not let America or its agents impose a new colonial situation. The gravest test for all Libyans next week will be a test of their bravery in facing their enemies. The war is coming with its nuclear missiles, and America is coming next week with its arrogance."

AL-QADHDHAFI CABLES SUPPORT TO FIDEL CASTRO

LD112224 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The leader of the revolution today sent a cable to President Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party and President of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of Cuba, denouncing the crude U.S. threats against the Cuban people and its revolution. He condemned the misleading U.S. propaganda campaigns and allegations against Cuba and said that the threats and the series of fabrications against Cuba are not new to U.S. imperialism, remarking that the United States previously surrounded Cuba and was defeated in the Bay of Pigs. The United States also previously threatened the security of the Jamahiriyah and attacked it on the Gulf of Sidra, thus violating the freedom of territorial waters and threatening the Libyan people. He stressed the Libyan Arab people's stand and support for the friendly Cuban people against the U.S. imperialist intrigues and plots.

PUBLICATION NOTES 'SPECTACULAR' NAVAL DEVELOPMENT

NC061726 Paris AFP in English 1716 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP) -- The "spectacular" development of Libya's Navy "modifies somewhat the strategic situation in the Mediterranean," according to the 1982 edition of the French Naval yearbook FLOTTES DE COMBAT (COMBAT FLEETS).

The yearbook said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has acquired or ordered "very sophisticated" warships from abroad.

Beyond four Wadi M'ragh-type missile-launching gunboats constructed in Italy and delivered in 1980 and 1981, the Libayn Navy has obtained a fourth Foxtrot submarine and two Soviet Natya minesweepers.

Libya has also ordered 10 Combattante II missile-launching patrol boats from France, but delivery was postponed by the French Government.

The yearbook said that Tripoli might also shortly receive two Koni frigates and four Soviet Nanushka II missile-launching gunboats.

The author expressed doubt over the ability of Libyan personnel to operate and maintain the vessels "without permanent outside aid."

Fifty-one French-made Combattante patrol boats have already been bought by the following foreign nations: West Germany (20), Iran (12), Greece (10), and Nigeria, Qatar and Tunisia (three each). The boats are armed with Harpoon, Otomat or Exocet MM38 self-directing missiles capable of hitting maritime targets 40-100 km (24-60 miles) away.

MOROCCO

MAP HAILS UN VOTE AS VICTORY FOR MOROCCO

LD111350 Rabat MAP in English 1207 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Rabat, 11 Nov (MAP) -- Morocco does not cease leading a battle on all fronts against the adversaries of its territorial integrity, either on the field or on the international level.

Thus, after the victory [word indistinct] at Zemmur (?which constituted a) turning point in the war waged against Morocco, Morocco has just won another victory, this time on the diplomatic level.

Indeed, the international community, within the United Nations has said "no" to the challenge launched to the Organization of African Unity (OAU) by voting in favor of the draft resolution proposed by Kenya, acting chairman of the OAU, and by rejecting the draft resolution of Algeria. This year, maneuvers, intimidations and tergiversations did not manage to deceive the international public opinion.

Morocco which responded to the appeal launched by the acting chairman of the OAU, Dr Daniel arap Moi, was unanimously supported. 154 states have engaged the United Nations' responsibility to cooperate with the implementation committee entrusted by the OAU of following up the peace process started at the initiative of King Hassan II of Morocco who decided to organize a referendum in the Saharan provinces.

More than half of these states refused to support the Algerian thesis aimed at imposing the so-called "Polisario" as Morocco's interlocutor.

Despite maneuvers and pressures, the number of states which vote in favor of Algeria decreases year after year. This shows that the international community is becoming aware of the part played by Algeria in the creation and the kindling of this conflict which threatens peace and security in the whole region.

Now, the real adversary of Morocco is known. There [words indistinct] but where are the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity who try by all means to thwart the efforts aimed at peacefully [words indistinct].

The acting chairman of the OAU launched an appeal to Algeria urging it to withdraw its draft resolution so as not to hinder the peace efforts But Algeria said "no" to this appeal and even uttered threats against anyone who would ask it to withdraw its draft.

After its defeat in Nairobi I and Nairobi II where the OAU categorically rejected its thesis, Algeria is now suffering another defeat within the world organization which supported the OAU implementation committee and requested the United Nations secretary general to grant assistance to the said committee, in consultation and cooperation with the OAU.

The United Nations has thus consecrated the defeat of the enemies of Morocco's territorial integrity.

CORRECTIONS TO NEW CABINET MEMBERS' ANNOUNCEMENT

In the 6 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT on page Q 4, the following ministers' names should read:

Minister of housing, development and environment	Lamfadel Lahlou
Minister of supplies	Mohamed Kabbaj
Secretary of state for youth and sports	Abdellatif Semlali

SUDAN

SUDAN DENIES ITS TROOPS FIGHTING IN CHAD

EA112158 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A high-level source told the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY that there is absolutely no truth in the allegations being circulated by the Libyan regime against Sudan to the effect that its forces are fighting inside Chad.

The source stressed that this Libyan allegation comes within the framework of Libyan plans to explode the situation inside this African country as a preliminary step toward stopping the withdrawal of its forces which have been occupying Chad since last December.

In a statement to SUNA, the source stressed that Sudan, which supports with all its strength the dispatch of an African peacekeeping force to Chad, is prepared to close it borders completely with Chad so that they are not used as a pretext for the Libyan regime to keep its occupation forces inside Chad.

To confirm this, Sudan welcomes and, indeed, asks the OAU to dispatch an African peacekeeping force to Chad's border with Sudan to make sure that there is no infiltration from Sudan or of any Sudanese forces inside Chad.

The Libyan regime alleged this evening that violent clashes are going on in the Abre, Iriba and Guereda areas between the combined forces of former Chadian Defense Minister Hissein Habre and what it called Sudanese forces and the forces of Acyl Ahmat, Libya's number one man in Chad.

MIRGHANI VOICES SUPPORT FOR SAUDI PLAN

JN111522 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Nov (SUNA) -- Sudan denounced the treacherous attack on Saudi airspace. Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said in press statements that Israel's action against the Saudi airspace is another sign of Israeli intransigence and persistence in escalating the situation and creating tension in the area in a desperate attempt to abort all efforts exerted to establish a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

Muhammad Mirghani renewed Sudan's call to the Arab nation to mend all peripheral differences and to firmly support the Saudi peace plan for this would consolidate Arab solidarity and would beef up the just Arab struggle for the sake of liberating Arab territories and wresting their legitimate rights from the Zionist enemy's control.

He urged the international community to live up to its responsibilities to curb Israel's blatant defiance of all international charters and norms and to expose its expansionist designs and aggressive intentions against the Arab nation.

PRESIDENT OUTLINES NEW ECONOMIC PROGRAM

EA101616 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1930 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] The leader president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, president of the republic, this evening addressed political, executive and peoples leaders at Friendship Hall, Khartoum. The meeting was attended by members of the Political Bureau, ministers, the Secretariat General and Central Committee of the SSU [Somali Socialist Union], members of the executive offices of mass and group organizations, Khartoum Area Council officials and district divisional committees of Khartoum Province.

President Numayri issued a republican decree relieving all ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers of the central government from their posts, but ministers, ministers of state and deputy ministers of the central government will continue to discharge their official duties until a further decree is issued. He also announced that he would reappraise the leadership of the public service and the public sector so that only those who are competent can take responsibility and ensure that government structure is in harmony with the requirements of the new economic program and the fall (?in production).

At the meeting, the president announced a basic economic program aimed at renewing and reviving the economy and at expanding the basis of national production, controlling the financial deficit and inflation and improving the [word indistinct] of the balance of payments to improve economic production.

The president presented an economic program containing the following measures: The exchange rate for the Sudanese pound will be fixed in such a way that the rate of the American dollar will be 90 Sudanese piastres; the Ministry of Finance will announce incentives to encourage saving and to mobilize national resources; the laws on customs and excise duty will be amended so that the duty is either canceled or reduced on soap, shoes, spun thread, textiles and readymade clothes. Customs duties will be raised on goods which compete with locally manufactured goods as well as luxury consumer goods. A 10 percent surcharge will be imposed on imports over and above their value.

The subsidy on petroleum and its derivatives is withdrawn immediately. Subsidies on wheat and sugar will be withdrawn over a period of 18 months, provided there are sufficient quantities of their commodities and their distribution is improved. The private and public sector will also be allowed to import sugar and wheat.

Government expenditure for the rest of the financial year will be reduced to make savings of 20 million pounds on a selective basis. Thus, foreign missions of all kinds and their expenditure will be reduced as will government training scholarships [word indistinct]. Customs duties will be reduced or cancelled on exports of meat, sesame, (karkadi) oils and meat, including that of sheep and cattle, to encourage exports and production.

Transport and mileage allowances for government and public sector employees will be amended to bring them in line with the rise in the cost of public transport and gasoline. The lowest level of exemption from personal income tax will be raised from 1,000 pounds to 1,200 pounds. Exemption should benefit all employees, including those whose salaries are above the level of exemption. [sentence as heard]

There will be stringent measures to control the inspection [word indistinct] by the central government in the public and private sectors to recover arrears by all legal means, including compulsory sales. Necessary legal and executive measures will be taken to ensure financial discipline, banning the dealing in pension funds, savings funds, tax deductions and government revenue by any means other than those legally authorized.

Public corporations and organizations will pay all their annual profits, beginning with the last financial year, into the public treasury. The Ministry of Finance will allocate the appropriate reserves for renovation, damage and development.

Necessary measures also will be taken to control foreign debt and dealing in loans, grants and [word indistinct] facilities. All public depots, corporations and government organizations will prepare inventories and necessary measures will be taken to deal with surpluses. Revenue from sales will be dealt with in accordance with measures to be determined by the president.

The public property corporation is abolished and will be replaced by a special program for better use of government property. A full program will be drawn up for a comprehensive [word indistinct] for public sector corporations, organizations and companies. The public sector will be organized according to the highest commercial rules [words indistinct].

A renewable public investment program will be drawn up, confined to construction projects, the completion of projects already underway, infrastructure projects, energy, public utilities and public services.

The president has ordered the Presidency and the Council of Ministers to issue the necessary decrees to implement this program.

Amended Income Tax

JN101442 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Nov (SUNA) -- Some 27,000 workers and employees have been exempted from income tax in accordance with the amended 1981 provisional income tax law. This was stipulated in the new economic program declared last night by President Numayri.

Statement on Measures

JN101808 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 10 Nov (SUNA) -- An authoritative source stated to SUDAN NEWS AGENCY (SUNA) that President Numayri's address last night before leaders of the national action had come as continuation to the policy of the May resolution drawn up by the president in checking the progress of national action on both political and executive fields.

According to the source, President Numayri's policy is aimed at rationalizing the progress of the national policy for confronting the defiances which will appear in the scene of the national action, by measures which will secure the realized gains beginning with national unity and plans of ambitions development projects in all fields.

The economic programme presented by President Numayri in his address and which is drawn up on base of facts in the country's economic position and which is aimed at renewing and recovering the economy, expanding productions and controlling the deficit in the commercial balance and balance of payments has been welcomed by the concerned bodies, the source added.

The sacked ministers, state ministers, and deputy ministers aıe currently running affairs of their ministries and they are working towards taking all that is necessary to apply the basic economic programme presented by the president in total coordination with republic and cabinet presidencies, the source affirmed to (SUNA).

In his statements, the source said that the Sudan is passing a crucial stage which does not concern it alone but concerns all the Third World states which depend on imports from the industrial countries. Confronting that stage by the basic economic programme presented by the president constitutes a unique step, for this confrontation is presented by the Sudan of May to states and people of the Third World as it presented the peace solution to the problem of southern Sudan.

NUMAYRI SET TO LEAVE FOR U.S. 'NEXT WEEK'

JN110950 Khartoum SUNA in English 0910 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 11 Nov (SUNA) -- President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, along with his wife, will leave here next week for the United States of America on a private visit for a routine medical checkup.

NUMAYRI CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV ON NATIONAL DAY

JN072030 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Nov (SUNA) -- His Excellency President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on the Soviet national day anniversary.

AFRICAN-ARAB GROUP FORMED TO OPPOSE AL-QADHDHAFI

PM061633 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Unattributed report]

[Text] Dr Muhammad Yusuf al-Muqaryif, official spokesman for the national front for the salvation of Libya [al-jabhah al-wataniya li inqadh Libya], announced at a London press conference the establishment of the African-Arab committee opposed to Al-Qadhdhafi. (Muhammad Jubayr an-Nur), representative of the Northern Armed Forces in Chad; Col (Danfus Kimtu), representative of the Chad national movement; and Muhammad 'Uthman Ibrahim (3d Army) attended the press conference.

Al-Muqaryif said that the committee would leave London for Sudan immediately after the press conference to request the Sudanese Government to host the trial which is to judge Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Al-Muqaryif added: The decision to try Al-Qadhdhafi was made during the committee's constituent conference; evidence substantiating the violations committed by the Libyan regime will be presented to the court.

The official spokesman for the front for the salvation of Libya went on: We are now seeking legal opinion to enable us to render the trial effective. We are also seeking provisions in international law to facilitiate our movement.

Replying to a question as to whether the Sudanese Government has agreed to host the trial, Al-Muqaryif said: We are going to Sudan to discuss this matter with officials. We don't know as yet what the Sudanese authorities' response will be.

Asked why Khartoum has been chosen as headquarters for the court, Al-Muqaryif said: Sudan has suffered a great deal from Al-Qadhdhafi over many years, even without the recent direct Libyan raids on some Sudanese villages.

Asked about the general aims of the front, Al-Muqaryif said: The objectives are: launching of an active campaign to topple Al-Qadhdhafi; organization of an international boycott of Libyan commodites, especially oil; giving financial and moral aid to the national front for the salvation of Libya; extension of material and moral assistance to the higher council for cooperation among the national forces in Libya and Chad; and the organization of opposition to Al-Qadhdhafi in international forums such as the United Nations, the Arab League and the OAU.

Meanwhile, in reply to a question on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's decision to withdraw from Chad, (Muhammad Jubayr an-Nur), representative of the Northern Armed Forces in Chad, said that no official decision has been issued by Libya. All that we have heard and read is that the commander of the Libyan forces in Chad has received orders from Tripoli to withdraw. We don't know as yet whether such a withdrawal, if it takes place, will be confined to the capital, Ndjamena.

(Jubayr an-Nur) concluded his statement: Our forces in the north received orders after the Libyan announcement on withdrawal from Chad to halt military operations. If the African peacekeeping forces carry out specific tasks aimed at restoring peace to the country and achieving accord, we are prepared to end military operations.

WESTERN SAHARA

FOREIGN MINISTER APPEALS TO MOROCCO TO NEGOTIATE

LD101148 Algiers APS in English 1014 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] United Nations, New York, 10 Nov (APS) -- Mr Ibrahim Hakim, SDAR foreign affairs minister, as soon as the resolution on the Western Sahara question was adopted, declared to the Algerian news agency (APS): "As far as we are concerned, the resolution which was voted, launching an appeal to both parties in conflict, the Polisario Front and Morocco, in order to conclude a peace accord, is substantially completing the Nairobi II [as received] resolution and reinforces it to be applied in conformity with reality."

On the occasion, Mr Ibrahim Hakim launched an appeal to Morocco on the SDAR Government's behalf to start direct negotiations in conformity with the OAU and U.N. resolutions.

The SDAR foreign affairs minister added: "The holding of these immediate negotiations is all the more imperative that the commission of decolonization voted a decision of the application of Resolution 13.

"The vote of this resolution on Western Sahara, he added, constituted a new defeat for the Moroccan expansionism, notably after the Moroccan forced withdrawal of the project of resolution of last week. It is therefore a success for the Saharan people's struggle in the United Nations, despite the important manoeuvres undertaken by some powers in order to hamper the U.N. responsibility.

CHAD

FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AGAIN IN NATION'S EAST

AB111456 Paris AFP in French 1432 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Nov (AFP) -- Violent fighting has been going on since Wednesday morning at Iriba and Adre -- two towns in eastern Chad along the Sudan border. The fighting is between troops from Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North [FAN] and Chadian Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat's Revolutionary and Democratic Council (CDR), it was learned Wednesday from various sources in Ndjamena.

Before the fighting started, FAN elements had infiltrated [Chad] from Sudan for 48 hours, the same sources report. It is not known how many soldiers on either side are involved in the fighting and what type of military equipment they are using.

Iriba and Adre, with Guereda, were the towns in eastern Chad which the Libyans evacuated right after the Libyan decision to pull out its troops from that country on 3 November. The CDR troops, considered pro-Libyan, have been occupying these towns since the withdrawal.

Meanwhile, it is not known whether the Chadian Government decision to dispatch to the eastern region 300 troops from each military faction belonging to the Transitional National Union Government has taken effect. The decision was announced in mid-October.

Spreads to Third Town

AB120738 Paris AFP in English 0718 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Ndjamena, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Fighting in eastern Chad between the rebel Armed Forces of the North (FAN) and loyalist troops of the Democratic Revolutionary Council (CDR) has spread to a third town near the border with Sudan, according to military sources here today. The size of the units involved in the fighting was not known here.

A meeting is to be held in Lagos, capital of neighbouring Nigeria, today to finalize arrangements for an African peace force to be sent to Chad to replace the Libyans.

Correspondent Reports

AB121023 Paris AFP in English 0932 GMT 12 Nov 81

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamena, 12 Nov (AFP) -- Renewed fighting in eastern Chad between loyalist troops and rebel leader Hissein Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) has provided evidence earlier than expected of the difficulties facing President Goukouni Oueddei following his request for Libyan troops to pull out.

This latest flare-up between FAN and government forces backing Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat comes just over a week after the authorities in Tripoli agreed to withdraw from Chad, 11 months after they moved in to support Mr Goukouni. It could throw into question Chad's security and national integrity, the very issue used to justify the demand for a Libyan military withdrawal.

A message to Mr Acyl yesterday from members of his Democratic Revolutionary Council [CDR] units in Biltine, central Chad, described the situation in the east as dramatic and said that reinforcements sent to the battle area on Tuesday had still not arrived.

According to various military sources here, fighting is going on in three towns along the Sudanese frontier Iriba and Adre since early yesterday and Guereda since last night.

Since the request for reinforcements was sent by CDR units in the east shortly before combat resumed, it seems likely that the foreign minister's men were aware of FAN infiltrations from Sudan.

The new clashes come while Chad is waiting for the proposed inter-African peace force to arrive as a replacement for the Libyans, putting Mr Goukouni in an akward position.

The absence of any official reaction more than 24 hours after the latest [word indistinct] was officially announced is an indication of government embarrassment over what to do. In the absence of the peace force President Goukouni can hardly appeal to the organization of African Unity (OAU) to look after security in the country. But the government would like the inter-African force to get into position quickly to obliterate any latent threat of a new civil war.

Mr Goukouni cannot permit two of Chad's many factions to [word indistinct] each other without endangering his own authority, particularly as the fighting in the east involves Mr Habre, who has been sentenced to death, and Mr Acyl, one of his own ministers.

If, as he has said, he intends to rely on national solidarity, the head of state must support the CDR, the pro-Libyan faction which has consistently warned that the early departure of the Libyans could only lead to a new civil war.

In the absence of the peace force Mr Goukouni is left with few trumps in his hand. The National Integrated Army set up six months ago is still not operational. In a bid to circumvent fresh troubles in the east the government last month decided to send 300 men from each of the factions to the region to integrate them into the national army. But nothing came of the move, as the different leaders still have not picked men for the joint unit.

The president's position today is all the more precarious in that the estimated 10,000 men in the Libyan expeditionary force are taking away with them all the weaponry and support equipment they had delivered to Chad since they first moved in last December.

ZAIREAN ADVANCE PEACEKEEPING FORCE DELAYED

PA111707 Paris AFP in English 1607 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Zairean advance guard of the inter-African peacekeeping force for Chad has had to postpone its arrival here because Ndjamena airport is packed by withdrawing Libyans, a reliable source said here today.

Some 500 Zairean paratroops were expected aboard French military aircraft last Sunday, but 13 rooms reserved for their officers in the capital's two main hotels were still empty today.

In the past 48 hours the Libyan withdrawal has speeded up, with aircraft flying out night and day. Yesterday seven Libyan aircraft - two IL-76's, two Hercules and three DC-8's - were loading military equipment at the same time.

Chadian Justice Minister Kassire Delwa Koumakoye said today the arrival of the Organisation of African Unity force was still imminent. It depended only on the availability, possibilities and goodwill of each of the participating countries.

Mr Koumakoye said there was no point in assembling all the contingents at Lagos before dispatching them to Chad. Chad is big enough to take them all, he said.

LIBYAN COMMANDER COMMENTS ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

AB111402 Paris AFP in French 1233 GMT 11 Nov 81

[By AFP special correspondent Jean Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Ndjamena, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The withdrawal of Libyan troops from Chad will be completed in Ndjamena and its suburbs within 3 days and in the rest of the country within 2 weeks -- more than 1 month before the 31 December deadline given to Tripoli by President Goukouni Oueddei, Col Radwan Salah Radwan, commander of the Libyan forces in Chad, stated on Wednesday.

Addressing foreign journalists in Ndjamena, Colonel Radwan indicated that on Monday, 9 November, alone, 17 Libyan planes or planes chartered by Libya made 34 round trips from Ndjamena civilian airport. In the first phase of the evacuation, the Libyan officer stated, the planes are carrying materiel deployed in Chad to the Libyan town of Sehba and to the Aouzou Strip, in the extreme north of Chad. The equipment will then be taken to Libya, he said. Colonel Radwan, however, declined to say whether the Aouzou Strip will be totally evacuated by Libyan forces. This strip of desert along the Libyan-Chadian border, which is said to be rich in minerals, belongs to Chad but has been coveted and militarily occupied by Libya for almost 10 years. The Aouzou Strip is not my concern, the Libyan officer said. If you have any questions on this topic, go and see Colonel al-Qadhdhafi.

Colonel Radwan also noted that the departure of Libyan troops from chad will bring about difficulties for the country. Despite the creation of a single commander at the head of the Chadian Army, which is still young, the idea of factions will return to Chad and each faction will follow its own leader, he predicted. The Libyan Army in Chad successfully maintained peace because it backed the legitimate government and not the factions. The factions could not speak while the Libyans were there; that is why peace prevailed in chad, he added.

Colonel Radwan also said that he believes Hissein Habre's FAN would resume hostilities in eastern Chad. "I also think that the OAU inter-Africa peacekeeping force to Chad will not be as effective as the Libyan Army," he continued. "The inter-African force will act like the neutral forces now in Lebanon."

The Libyan officer categorically denied that Libyan troops supported forces of the Democratic Revolutionary Committee of Chad Foreign Minister Acyl Ahmat during a clash with the 1st Army of Interior Minister Mahamat Abba Said at Mongo, about 500 km east of Ndjamena, a few weeks ago.

A unit of the Libyan troops was in the region of Mongo at that time, Col Radwan explained. Chadian authorities are aware of that because we never move in the interior without orders from the Chadian Government, he stressed. Our presence not far from Mongo, during the fight between the Chadians, was just coincidental and we have never taken part in any fighting, Colonel Radwan once again assured.

As for Acyl Ahmat, he is only a faction leader and Libya did not come to Chad because of factions, he repeated.

Colonel Radwan, however, expressed regret for not achieving his mission in Chad. Our prime duty was to set up a government to lead the nation (after the Ndjamena battle in December 1980) and to restore peace in the country, which has been done, he said. But we are leaving without being able to establish a true Chadian northern army, which formed the second part of our obligation.

Colonel Radwan concluded by affirming that Libya decided to withdraw from Chad immediately after the Chadian Council of Ministers' request, to avoid being considered by world opinion as an occupation force.

GOUKOUNI ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, LIBYAN AID

PM101500 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 81 p 6

[Philippe Decraene interview with Chad President Goukouni Oueddei -- date; place not given]

[Excerpts] Wearing a navy blue suit with white stripes and a silk tie to match, a smiling and relaxed Goukouni Oueddei briefly answered all questions put to him.

[Question] Have you felt embarrassed by the fact that you had a star role during the recently concluded French-African conference?

[Answer] Not in the least, because events in Chad were responsible for this.

[Question] Are you pleased that the Libyan forces are to withdraw from your country?

[Answer] This is a result of a decision made by the Chad Government since I personally put forward this demand on 29 October.

[Question] Aren't you afraid that it is a sham withdrawal?

[Answer] Absolutely not.

[Question] Why did you yourself invite the Libyans a year ago?

[Answer] Because I needed external help to crush the rebellion.

[Question] Why have you now asked for those troops to be withdrawn?

[Answer] Because the rebellion has been defeated, because no trace of it is left on the national territory. Maybe in Sudan...

He shrugged his shoulders at a reference to rumors concerning his sudden disappearance and his ousting as a result of a "putsch" and stated: "All this is completely ridiculous. All this has been completely invented by people who really have a very poor idea of what I am like. During 9 months of civil war, I never sought to leave my residence -- not even for one night in order to sleep safely -- despite the fact that people were falling by my side..." He also stated that he is prepared to return to Tripoli "if the state's interests made this necessary," obviously fearing no trap on the part of his Libyan interlocutors.

The president of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] later explained that the inter-African intervention force will include not only Senegalese and Nigerian contingents but, most probably, also some Zairian, Togolese and Beninese soldiers. He believes that these men will be transported not only by France but also by the air forces of Nigeria, Zaire and Togo, all of which will be responsible for the transport of their own units. According to our interlocutor, the deployment of the first elements of this force is merely a question of days and this confirms the statements made to us a few hours earlier by Zairian President Mobutu ("If the Chadians think it advisable, our contingents could leave Zaire for Chad, as early as Sunday.")

Distinguishing among various matters according to their urgency, Goukouni Oueddei believes that GUNT's legitimacy cannot be called into question and that it will be impossible to settle the question of its succession before peace is restored, the census of the Chadian electorate concluded, the administration reorganized and a genuine national army created. According to him, any initiative inconsistent with this would be premature. Our host never stopped smiling. Only at the end of the interview did his face freeze in response to the following question: "Are you prepared to extend your hand to Hissein Habre who, it has been said, has decided to lay down arms?" To which his answer was: "No, it is too early yet to talk about this affair..."

CONGO

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES TIES WITH USSR, U.S.

PM061611 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Nov 81 p 4

[Philippe Decraene Brazzaville interview with Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso -- date not given]

[Text] [Question] Why will you participate in the French-African conference in Paris?

[Answer] Having long pursued an "empty chair" policy at previous summits, we decided henceforth to behave like full partners. The important changes which occurred in Paris in May 1981 and the clear definition which Francois Mitterrand has since given of his concept of relations with the Third World have convinced me that I should participate directly in a reorientation of French-African relations.

[Question] In your view, should France remain one of the Congo's privileged partners?

[Answer] The historical, cultural and economic links between our two countries have remained very important. Therefore, we recently have opted, both in Brazzaville and in Paris, for the development of our cooperation, especially in hydrocarbons. In the framework of the protection of our mutual interests and of mutual respect for the sovereignty of our countries, our solidarity should logically continue to genuinely develop.

[Question] What are your views on the West's concern at your country's relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] All Western countries themselves have had close relations with the Soviet Union without anyone becoming in any way concerned at this. As far as we are concerned, we believe it is more justifiable to pursue a policy of cooperation with Moscow in view of the fact that we have opted for Marxism-Leninism and that the Congolese Labor Party (PCE) has had regular exchanges with the CPSU. Let me add that the Soviets have never sought to impose anything at all on us. Anyway, we would never tolerate anything of the sort.

[Question] But is the presence -- as it has been said -- of many Soviet military advisers in the Congo not likely, rightly, to cause some concern in the West?

[Answer] We have concluded some military cooperation agreements but no defense agreement with the Soviet Union. Our officers and NCO's have been trained in both the Soviet Union and France. There is nothing special about our relations with Moscow. Why should they, therefore, arouse any concern?

[Question] Does all this also apply to your relations with Cuba?

[Answer] Our relations with Cuba are excellent, but the concern caused by them among our Western partners and among some of our African neighbors, which has arisen for similar reasons, has been quite unjustified. Contrary to assertions by the French rightwing press, our relations with the Cubans are not aimed at destabilizing the countries bordering on our own.

[Question] It seems that, following the attack against the Rex movie theater in Bangui on 14 July, the Congo was indirectly accused of involvement....

[Answer] No, all these accusations have been dispelled. Former President Dacko himself has admitted that the Congo had in no way been involved in this affair.

[Question] Is it true that the Congo has been involved in a border dispute with Gabon?

[Answer] This is completely untrue. The Congo has no intention of acquiring any new territories. Any policy aimed at territorial expansion would be inconsistent with the OAU Charter by which we intend scrupulously to abide. All borders inherited as a result of decolonization must be preserved. It is this principle which explains our attitude toward the Ogaden question, even though we believe that Somalia can put forward some valid historical reasons in support of its own theses.

[Question] Is this also why you openly support the Angolans in their struggle against the Cabindan guerrillas who seek to create an independent Cabindan state?

[Answer] The incorporation of Cabinda in Angola has nothing to do with the Congo. It was from the Portuguese colonialists, not from the Angolan state, that Cabinda's independence should have been secured. During the colonial period, Cabindan separatists closely cooperated with Lisbon. This is why we have granted bases to the Luanda government to enable it to effectively fight from Congolese territory against the Cabindan secession.

[Question] What is your attitude toward the United States?

[Answer] We broke off all diplomatic relations with Washington for 14 years, but later decided to normalize our relations. Nonetheless, we have officially condemned the American attitude toward Southern Africa and toward the North-South dialogue. We disapprove of an American policy which promotes a frantic arms race just as we condemn the attitude adopted by Reagan's administration at major international conferences insofar as they are generally contrary to the interests of the Third World.

[Question] Do you believe that Libya really pursues an expansionist policy in black Africa?

[Answer] No, absolutely not. Libya neither wants nor has the means to pursue such a policy.

ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS ADDRESSES INDEPENDENCE DAY RALLY

EA111526 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0840 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Speech by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at 11 November meeting in Luanda's 1 May Square on sixth anniversary of Angolan independence -- live]

[Excerpts] Today is an important day for us -- a day of celebration because it is the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of our independence.

However, even after the proclamation of national independence, acts of aggression against our country did not stop. Angolan traitors organized themselves into puppet organizations and consolidated their alliances with the forces of imperialism. Some of them left for Namibia and joined racist South Africa to continue disrupting the normal process of national reconstruction in Angola. Our people, mobilized around the MPLA under the leadership of Comrade President Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto, faced the puppet groups and their ally, racist South Africa.

During the first years of independence, we fought decisive battles in southern Angola and thanks to the militant participation of the Cuban internationalists it was possible, within a short time, to repel the acts of aggression by the racist South African Army. Some of those internationalists lost their lives in Angola.

With their blood, they have strengthened our indestructible friendship -- the friendship uniting the people of Angola with the people of Duba. [applause]

Our victory over forces of imperialism would also not have been so quick had it not been for the support and solidarity by other socialist countries, in particular the USSR. [applause]

Today, after 6 years of independence, we can see that Cuban internationalists, as well as comrades from the USSR and other socialist countries who always supported us during the struggle for national liberation, still continue with us, contributing within the framework of mutual advantageous cooperation between our government and the Governments of Cuba and the Soviet Union in the tasks of our national reconstruction.

Furthermore, we continue to see their total commitment in the technical training of our cadres, as well as in the military and civil sectors, so that Angola may, in the shortest time possible, overcome the difficulties facing it following the massive exodus of technical cadres shortly before our independence. There is no doubt in my mind that in the path we are following we still have difficulties. We have difficulties because our longtime enemies continue to be the same. Imperialism is not yet discouraged and will not soon become discouraged. As a matter of fact, at this particular moment, one sees contradictions between countries of the socialist camp as well as the emerging of a warlike policy carried out by imperialism, namely, the new U.S. administration. This warlike policy has seriously worsened tension not only in southern Africa but also in many other parts of the world.

Today, even in Europe, the masses rise against this warlike policy. A number of demonstrations denouncing it have taken place in many European capitals. The peoples of the world are not prepared to permit another world war to break out. That is why we Angolans, who are victims of this policy of aggression being carried out here directly by the racist regime of South Africa, must continue to be vigilant and mobilized around the MPLA -- Labor Party and its Central Committee. We must continue to be mobilized, to face the daily and continued aggression by the South African Army.

Calls for Vigilante Brigades

LD111624 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1430 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Luanda, 11 Nov (ANGOP) -- Chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos revealed today that the government next year will be adopting greater austerity measures.

In an address in Luanda's 1 May Square to mark the sixth anniversary of Angola's independence, Eduardo dos Santos said the reason behind this decision was that the country needlessly expends funds on goods which the country is capable of producing itself. The Angolan head of state severely criticized all those who, directly or indirectly, hinder the national reconstruction process through acts of subversion and banditry. The increase in criminality (?toward) mainly foreign and national cadres have been pointed out as the principal causes of the economic and political sabotage.

To meet this wave of vandalism which lately has become rampant, particularly in the capital, Eduardo dos Santos called for the setting up of vigilante brigades in which the party and the people ought to play a dominant role. In the society which we want to build, there is no room for this type of person, he stressed.

FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES USSR ON ANNIVERSARY

AB101214 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The Angolan external relations minister, Paulo Jorge, has praised the efforts being made by the Soviet Union towards the restoration of friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the world.

In a message addressed to his Soviet counterpart, Andrey Gromyko, on the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Angolan minister said that with the union of all the porgressive forces and peace loving forces, tension [word indistinct] a nuclear conflict will be neutralized.

MOZAMBIQUE

OFFICIAL DENOUNCES SOUTH AFRICA'S 'SABOTAGE'

EA101918 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] In London, Fernando (Quana), personal assistant to the Mozambican president, denounced the actions of economic sagotage waged by South Africa against Mozambique. He said South Africa is waging actions of economic sabotage against Mozambique by attacking important economic targets in our country under the pretext of destroying African national congress bases.

The interview was given to the British radio station, BBC. The president's personal assistant said the so-called national resistance movement is no more than a wing of the South African Army. He also said that South Africa's actions are aimed at damaging communications links between Mozambique and neighboring countries, particularly the Republic of Zimbabwe.